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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 171 No. 17 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 29, 1957

Castor Oil Shortage Seen

Business and Defense Services Administration is predicting a world shortage of castor oil in 1961 of as much as 25 million pounds because of new uses abroad which are not being compensated for in increased production plans.

A study made by BDSA's food industries division reveals that the next four years will find consumption of the oil at a level of approximately 565 million pounds, with supply at only 540 million pounds, based on anticipated castor bean production.

Except for the United States, the division finds that world consumption since 1945 has been on a gradual upward trend and by 1961 should approximate 465 million pounds.

US factory consumption, on the other hand, has averaged slightly over 100 million pounds annually over the past ten years, domestic consumers using 120 million pounds in 1955 and 117 million pounds in 1956.

Much of the concern evident among American consumers over the deficiency prospect stems from reliable industry reports received by the BDSA food industries division to the effect that a new use for castor oil—production of nylon type synthetic fiber — in Europe and South America within the next few years will require 37,000,000 pounds annually. This quantity is not included in the estimated disappearance figure for 1961.

Castor oil and its derivatives in American industry have many military and civilian uses even though this country is almost entirely dependent on supplies from foreign countries.

Castor oil is the starting raw material for the manufacture of sebacic acid which is used in making synthetic lubricants for jet aircraft, plastics, and nylon bristle.

Tariff Reductions Would Drive Marketing Area Farther Inland, Chemical Producers Complain

Producers of four raw materials—sodium alginate, refined sperm oil, spermaceti wax and zinc chloride—may find their markets driven farther and farther inland if the government goes through with its plans to cut tariffs. Washington has been warned that foreign competitors, taking advantage of low labor costs abroad, have already invaded much of the coastal markets. A tariff cut at this time would so widen the price differential that the United States might become largely dependent on foreign sources, producers in his country think.

Industry last week had its say on the matter before the Committee for Reciprocity Information and the Tariff Commission in Washington. The hearing was designed to give interested industries the opportunity to protest inclusion of the items on the negotiation list and to testify on the peril points.

Would Compensate UK, Belgium

The four products in question, plus a handful of textile and machinery items from other schedules of the tariff law, have been selected by the Interdepartmental Comittee on Trade Agreements for possible cut in tariffs to compensate the United Kingdom and Belgium for increases in US duties on linen toweling last July.

Most of the opposition of the chemicals and allied products industry to tariff cuts were contained in written statements filed with the commission and the information committee.

Only Frank C. Haas, vice-president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., appeared to make a personal presentation of his firm's objections to a tariff reduction on refined sperm oil and spermaceti wax.

Instead of reducing these tariffs further below the present levels of 3½ cents per gallon on refined sperm oil and 2½ cents a pound on spermaceti wax, he said, the rates should be restored to their 1930 levels of 14 cents and 10 cents, respectively, and the duty on crude sperm oil should be wiped out entirely.

He explained that refined sperm oil is

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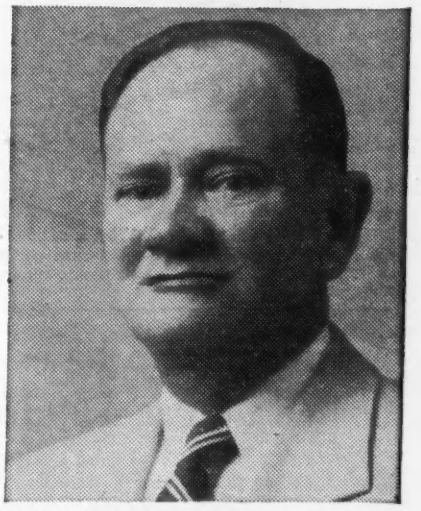

PRODUCTION MANAGER: Leo L. Lewis, appointed production manager of the titanium division of National Lead Company, New York, succeeding C. Y. Pfoutz, who has retired.

GAF Sale Bar Move in Senate Is Hit by Department of Justice

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and other former enemy-owner properties seized during World War II find themselves in the midst of a tug-of-war between the senate and the Department of Justice. A move of the senate judiciary committee to impose a legal bar to the sale of GAF and other properties seized during the war, is being strongly protested by the Justice department.

IN PLASTICS SALES POST: Harold C. Klassen, made sales manager for plastics in the resins and chemicals division of the Jones-Dabney Division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky.

In a letter to chairman James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers warned that the bill, S. 1639 reported by the committee would force the government to continue operation of the big chemical firm indefinitely and run contrary to the President's program to have the government "get out of this business."

Justice Department's Announcement

It had been announced previously by the Justice department that it was delaying the proposed sale of the government's General Aniline stock under an agreement with certain stockholders of Interhandel to expedite their appeals from adverse lower court rulings on their claims of ownership of the company (OPD, 4/22/57).

The senate judiciary committee, however, wishes the sale to be held up until congress can agree on a policy respecting disposal of vested holdings.

The Office of Alien Property holds approximately $150 million of unliquidated vested assets which would be affected by the bill reported by the committee.

About $100 million or two-thirds of the total is represented by General Aniline stock. Lesser business enterprises in which a majority stock interest is held are Karl Lieberknecht, Inc., Spur Distributing Company, Inc., and Hugo Stinnes Corporation.

The Rogers letter said that S. 1639 is obviously aimed at preventing the sale of General Aniline stock and is an attempt to "achieve by legislation the result which

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Olin Will Market Chlorine for Kaiser

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced that its industrial chemicals division, located in Baltimore, Md., will market all of the chlorine output of the new chlorine-caustic soda plant being constructed by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation at Gramercy, La.

Scheduled for completion this fall, the plant will have a capacity of 100 tons per day of chlorine and equivalent caustic

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Foote Manganese Plans May Be Just a Beginning

Foote Mineral Company's current $2 million expansion of electrolytic manganese facilities may well be only an initial step towards providing the requirements for this metal in the growing field of low nickel, high manganese stainless steels.

That was the opinion expressed at the

—Continued on page 67

Pilar River Plate Corp. Is Planned in New Jersey

A. J. & J. O. Pilar, Inc., has entered into an agreement with River Plate Corporation, resulting in the formation of a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pilar, to be known as Pilar River Plate Corporation. Both firms are located in Newark, N. J.

Pilar River Plate will manufacture, sell and distribute all the tannic extracts, compounds, blends and other related products heretofore manufactured at the Newark plant of River Plate.

Business will be carried on at the Ferry street plant in Newark until a new plant is completed and in full production at the present location of the plant of Pilar, on Lister avenue in that city.

Fred L. Treslar, who has been production manager of the Newark River Plate plant, will become vice-president of the new corporation and continue to be in charge of production.

Union Carbide Eyes Greater Vinyl Activity

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, is aiming at greater activity in the vinyl foam field and towards that end has obtained the vinyl patents and experimental equipment of Elastomer Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J.

Neither Elastomer nor Union Carbide commercially produces vinyl foam. Union Carbide has, however, been doing considerable development work on the basic resins for making vinyl and other foamed plastics.

Numerous foreign and domestic licenses have been granted under the patents, and Union Carbide proposes to offer additional licenses and to make available to licensees technical developments in the production of the foam to increase its commercial acceptance. This activity will come under the product and process development department of Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide.

The current market for vinyl foam is

—Continued on page 39

Urea Plant Starts Up

Shell Chemical Corporation has announced that it has brought its new urea plant at Ventura, Calif., into production. The plant, said to be the only one of its type west of the Rockies, produces the high analysis nitrogen fertilizer for Pacific coast markets.

Polyethylene Resin Is Called a Boon to Pipe Making

A low-pressure polyethylene resin that could bring revolutionary changes to the plastic pipe industry has been put into commercial production by Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Pipe made from the compound is said to exhibit high bursting strength, resistance to impact, absence of stress cracking, superior heat resistance and resistance to chemicals, organic solvents and hydrocarbon liquids.

Forbes Silsby, vice-president of Allied, said that "these properties are ascribed to the high molecular weight and structure of the polyethylene molecule, not present in any other known polyethylene. These new qualities of high bursting strength, superior temperature resistance and particularly, the absence of stress cracking will greatly expand the acceptance of plastic pipe for water service and industrial applications.

"Failure due to environmental stress cracking is entirely overcome in the pipe made from this new resin. Also, tests indicate the pipe will be suitable for transmission of solvents and hydrocarbons as in oil and gas fields, a use denied to conventional polyethylene pipe. Here, there is a growing need for flexible, tough pipe, resistant to the corrosive conditions which attack steel pipe."

Orangeburg Manufacturing Company, with plants at Orangeburg, N.Y. and Newark, Cal., will take the major part of the "A-C Polyethylene Pipe Compound" production through 1957. Orangeburg has recently completed new facilities for manufacture of plastic pipe at its Orangeburg plant, marking the pipe and conduit manufacturer's entry into the plastic pipe field.

H. J. Robertson, Orangeburg president, said, "Our Company is proud to commence

—Continued on page 57

'Pennsalt Chemicals' New Pennsalt Name

"Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation" is the new name for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Shareholders approved the new official name of the company at the annual meeting.

Objective of the change is to provide a name more descriptive of the company's present activities as a producer of chemicals for industrial, farm and home use.

Monsanto Cost Squeeze Remedy: Be Basic, Push Research Efforts

Make yourself basic in your most important raw material, and allot a large portion of your yearly capital expenditures for vigorous research: that is the way to keep your company healthy in the face of the cost-price squeeze. These remedies for the chronic ailment which besets the chemical industry are currently being employed by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto, told the New York Society of Security Analysts last week.

DESIGN ENGINEER: Colin C. Whyte, appointed chief design engineer in the chemical group of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For the past few years, Monsanto, along with the chemical industry as a whole, has been harassed by profit squeezes, Dr. Thomas said. Price increases have not kept pace with increasing raw material and labor costs.

"One method of capturing additional profit is by integration; that is by reaching back into our basic raw materials and making our own intermediates. We can then better the economic availability of these raw materials," he said.

Big Hydrocarbon User

Dr. Thomas pointed out that in the case of Monsanto, its most important raw material is hydrocarbons. Some 61 percent of Monsanto's dollar purchases of raw materials goes into hydrocarbons from oil, gas or coal.

The price of hydrocarbons has risen 110 percent since 1945, whereas the next highest increase, among Monsanto's raw material needs, in soda ash, has been only 72 percent by comparison.

The acquisition of Lion Oil Company, with its basic oil and gas reserves, Dr. Thomas explained, makes Monsanto basic in its most important raw material.

For the first time in its history, he said, the company will stand to offset hydrocarbon price increases, and also, for many years to come production will be such that Monsanto will make much more than it can use itself.

As long as oil and gas are consumed for automotive and heating purposes, Dr.

—Continued on page 57

Antifreeze '56 Sales Cooled Off From 1955

America's motorists and fleet owners bought at least 107 million gallons of antifreeze solutions last year to keep the cooling systems of their vehicles from freezing up in winter weather.

Basing its estimate on manufacturers' reports accounting for about 97 percent of the total production of such compounds, the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association said that consumption was down about 2.8 percent under 1955, when its first antifreeze survey indicated sales of about 110 million gallons to protect the nation's 62 million vehicles.

Although not checked specifically in the survey, the association estimated retail

—Continued on page 66

American Smelting Elects

R. Worth Vaughan has been named president of American Smelting & Refining Company. He succeeds Kenneth C. Brownell, president since 1949, who was named chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Vaughan joined the company in 1937 as assistant general counsel.

Sesquiterpene Fractions Available From Glidden

Commercial availability of three sesquiterpene fractions consisting primarily of beta caryophyllene has been announced by the southern chemical division of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

This development, which marks the first time such products have been made available in commercial quantities, should be of special interest to aromatics producers and manufacturers of fine chemicals, according to Dr. W. David Stallcup, vice-president in charge of Glidden's Southern chemical division.

Glidden's top grade sesquiterpene features beta caryophyllene approximately 90 percent pure. The second grade is known as "purified mixed caryophyllenes" and contains between 75 and 80 percent beta caryophyllene.

The third grade, "crude caryophyllene," is of interest only where chemical purity or good organoleptic property is not required.

The Week's Price Changes

Bourbon Geranium Oil, Crude Coconut Oil, Copra Prices Rise. Valonia Beards and Cups, Caraway Oil Quotations Decline.

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copra, $4 per ton (p. 60).
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (p. 52).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 60).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (p. 36).

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Caraway oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Corn oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 6 10c. per lb. (p. 60).
Sage oil, clary, $5 per lb. (p. 52).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 43).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Valonia beards, $10 per ton (p. 62).
Cups, $10 per ton (p. 62).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

April 26, 1957	April 19, 1957	April 27, 1956
110.61	110.97	109.06

Titanium Mineral Mining Slated

Plans for mining titanium minerals on Amelia Island, about thirty miles northeast of Jacksonville on the Florida coast, are being made by Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Morse G. Dial, president, has reported that construction of a processing mill and auxiliary equipment will start shortly and mining is expected to begin in the spring of 1958. Unon Carbide owns approximately 3,000 acres south of Fernandina Beach on Amelia Island, which is about twenty miles long. An exploratory drilling program carried on during the last two years by Union Carbide Ore Company, a division of the corporation, has proved that the area contains economically adequate reserves of heavy minerals, including ilmenite, rutile, zircon, and monazite.

Mining will be done by a bucket-ladder dredge that can handle about 500 tons of sand an hour. The sand will be wet-concentrated on the dredge hull itself. The concentrated heavy mineral will be transferred ashore and trucked to a dry mill where the minerals will be separated by conventional electrostatic and magnetic methods.

As mining progresses, tailings from the operation will be deposited at the rear of the dredge and the mined-over land restored and replanted. About fifteen tons an hour of heavy minerals will be recovered as against 485 tons of tailings.

Union Carbide expects to employ about eighty-five people on the Amelia Island

—Continued on page 63

DETROIT SUPERVISOR: L. P. Thies, named supervisor of new Detroit, Mich., field office of chemical division of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Hydrofluoric Acid Package Deposit Increase Is Made

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced increases in deposit prices for steel drums containing aqueous hydrofluoric acid.

Twenty-gallon drum deposit price has risen to $30; fifty-five gallon drum, $45; and 110-gallon drum, $60. Increase amounted to $10 per package across the board. Similar increases have been put in effect for other acids. Deposit prices are refundable on return of package.

Mexican Gulf Incumbents Retain Helm in Proxy Vote

A proxy fight for control of Mexican Gulf Sulphur Company, New York, has resulted in a victory for management, according to a statement last week by J. T. Claiborne, president.

The official tabulation of votes cast at the annual meeting, Mr. Claiborne said, showed 57 percent of the votes in favor of management.

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RE-ELECTED ADMA PRESIDENT: Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., elected last week to another one-year term as president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association. (Story of ADMA annual meeting is on the right.)

Drug Industry Should Take 'Very Close Look' at Additives, ADMA's President Advises

The drug industry, which thusfar has held aloof from the debate over proposed food additives legislation, should "take a very close look at what is developing." This suggestion was advanced last week by the president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting in Palm Springs, Calif. Pointing out that several approaches to a general additives law have been suggested, Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler told the pharmaceutical producers that they "should be interested in the enforcement pattern that will be established."

The ADMA president, who also heads up Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago, Ill., contended that additives legislation is likely to affect a great number of pharmaceutical firms because the industry appears "to be entering more and more into the manufacture and sale of bulk chemicals and will therefore be expected to satisfy the requirements of the law on safety if they are used on foods."

A special report on the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will appear in next week's issue.

Dr. Volwiler put his finger on one of the key bones of contention in the additives controversy—the procedure to be followed in appealing an adverse decision.

He felt the prolonged wrangling on this point "is proper because it reflects the difficulty which may be expected in making an important decision in this field."

Coaltar Colors Certification

Commenting that the enactment of a new coaltar colors certification statute "seems probable," the ADMA head called on all drug makers "to take an active part as new legislation comes closer."

"The demand for pharmaceutical elegance of dosage forms constantly increases," he pointed out, "so that we are more and more dependent on the availability of a wide choice of colors. We must, therefore, make sure that regulatory burdens are not greater than necessary to protect the public health."

He went on to suggest that the term "coaltar color" be dropped, regardless of what form the new law takes. Chemical synthesis has advanced so far, he said, that it is frequently a matter of economics or supply whether the raw materials are derived from coaltar, petroleum or a natural plant source. Thus, he held, the term "coaltar" in this context has no special meaning.

"As the law is presently written," he declared, "there is the implication that a

—*Continued on page 40*

Zinc Output Record Is Seen at AZI Parley

World production of slab zinc in 1957 will set another record, and lead output should be up by 27,000 tons. That is the opinion of Richard H. Mote, chief of the branch of base metals of the division of minerals of the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Mote spoke before more than 400 representatives of the zinc industry, the lead industry, and the nation's steel mill galvanizers who met last Thursday in a joint session of the Lead Industries Association and the American Zinc Institute.

In his talk on world zinc and lead supplies Mr. Mote estimated that world production of slab zinc in 1957 should reach an all-time high of 3,141,000 short tons, an increase of 59,000 tons over the 1956 output.

Lead production is estimated at 2,328,000 short tons, an increase of 27,000 tons, he said. United States will lead the world both in zinc and lead production with one million tons of zinc produced and 550,000 tons of lead.

Second largest zinc producer today is thought to be the USSR with an estimated production of 330,000 tons for 1957, followed by Canada who should produce 255,000 tons of zinc this year.

Australia is the second largest producer of lead, Mr. Mote reported, with an estimated production for 1957 of 260,000 tons; USSR follows closely, however, with an estimated 255,000 tons of lead produced.

The speakers for this joint meeting were Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, editor-in-chief of the *Daily Metal Reporter*, who spoke on "Current Market Outlook—Lead and Zinc"

—*Continued on page 56*

Zinc Mine, Mill Operations Shut Down by Eagle-Picher

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, last week started closing down its zinc mining and mill operations in the tri-state area of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The shutdown, which will idle about 60 percent of the company's mining facilities and put 1,100 men out of work, will be completed today.

A company spokesman attributed the action to top-heavy stocks that have grown as the result of inventory cutbacks on the part of steel producers and other zinc buyers.

Other factors cited were heavy imports of zinc that have lowered demand on the domestic markets and the fact that the tri-state area is considered a "high cost" producing district, currently producing at a level considerably below that of several years ago.

Manganese, Chrome Plant Set by UCC for Virginia

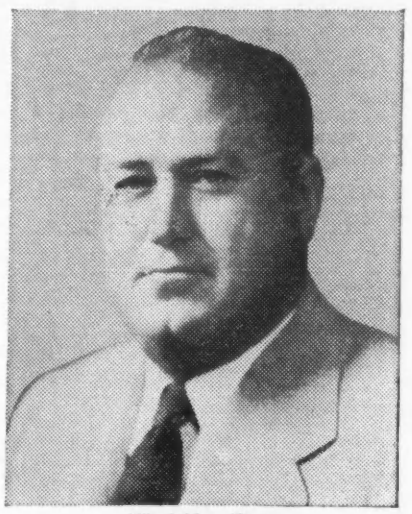
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, will build an ore preparation plant at Warwick, Va., for processing manganese and chromium ores from various parts of the world.

The plant will be operated by Union Carbide Ore Company, a division of Union Carbide. It will grade and classify approximately 30,000 tons of ore a month. Unloading facilities will be able to handle full ocean cargoes of ore, at the rate of about 500 tons an hour.

The ore will be shipped from Warwick by rail to plants of Electro Metallurgical Company, another division of the corporation, for use in the production of alloys for the nation's steel mills.

P&G to Acquire Clorox

An agreement has been reached for the transfer of the assets of Clorox Chemical Company, Oakland, Calif., to Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, in return for common stock of the latter concern, subject to the usual examination and working-out of certain details.



W. Adrian King

Olin Industrial Unit Promotes Executives

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's industrial chemicals division, Baltimore, Md., has appointed W. Adrian King general sales manager in the first of a series of six promotions within the unit.

Mr. King had been manager of the division's automotive products department. He joined the former Mathieson Chemical Corporation in 1953 as manager of hydrocarbon chemical sales and before that was midwestern sales manager of the plastics division of the American Cyanamid Company.

John O. Logan, division vice-president and general manager, announced other appointments:

James C. Laney succeeds Mr. King as manager of the automotive products department. He was formerly national accounts sales manager of the department, which is responsible for sales of the company's antifreezes and other automotive specialty chemicals.

James F. Newell has been appointed assistant general manager of the indus-

—*Continued on page 58*

Pyrrolidine From Ansul Is Available in Quantity

Pyrrolidine is now offered by Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., on a commercial basis. This chemical, which has not been available recently, undergoes reactions typical of secondary amines and has potential applications in the preparation of rubber accelerators, insecticides and pharmaceuticals.

Ansul's pyrrolidine is a technical grade product with a minimum purity of 95 percent. It is a colorless to pale yellow liquid with a penetrating amine-like odor.

Small samples of pyrrolidine are available from Ansul without charge. It is a moderately toxic and flammable material which should be kept in closed containers away from heat or open flame. Since it is strongly alkaline, exposure to the skin, eyes or nose should be avoided.

Purchasers Find No Spring Pickup; Sound Blue Note

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The expected spring pickup has, as yet, failed to materialize. Production and new orders remain substantially unchanged from last month and this failure to improve has resulted in a faint but audible blue note.

Many cite the reduction in housing starts, the failure of automobile production to meet earlier favorable estimates, the reduction in steel output, and the situation in which the appliance industry finds itself as reasons for their curtailed optimism.

On the other hand, most hasten to say business is good—just not quite as good as they expected.

There is a renewed effort to reduce inventories, to be sure they are in tune with present sales volume. As a corollary to this, there is also a distinct unwillingness to make buying commitments any further ahead than necessary.

Employment is down and there are clear indications that factory hours are being lowered.

This month's special question asked purchasing executives to predict what they expected would happen to commodity prices during the balance of 1957. There was general agreement that labor costs would be higher, that the entire increase could not be offset by improved methods, but that competition would prevent manufacturers from passing all of their increased costs on to the buyer. Statistically, 58 percent look for prices to inch upward, 36 percent to remain the same, and only 6 percent believe they will be lower.

Further easing of the supply-demand ratios and renewed competition have combined to hold prices in check. Only 23 percent of our reporting members say they are paying more for the items they

—*Continued on page 39*

Crude Oil Import Probe Is Ordered by President

President Eisenhower has ordered an investigation of crude oil imports into the United States to determine whether mandatory government controls should be imposed.

He acted on a recommendation of Defense Mobilizer Gordon Gray who reported that there was reason to believe that the oil is entering the United States "in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security."

Imports scheduled for the final six months of this year amount to about 1,261,000 barrels daily, according to Mr. Gray, or 17.4 percent of estimated domestic crude output.

Under the 1954 formula for voluntary curtailment of imports in ratio to domestic production, imports should not exceed 751,000 barrels daily during this period.

Mr. Gray informed the president that his investigation "clearly established that the rate of imports could reach a point at which the incentive for exploration and development in this country would be so reduced as to make us dependent upon overseas oil supplies to meet our national energy requirements."

Mr. Eisenhower agreed that in the light of Mr. Gray's investigation there is reason for concern. He asked Mr. Gray to make a new effort to get voluntary limits on imports while an investigation is made to determine the facts.

Sterling Drug Buys Newark Pigment Co.

Sterling Drug Inc., New York, has acquired Thomasset Colors, Inc., Newark, N. J., manufacturer of phthalocyanine blue and green as well as a line of drug and cosmetic colors.

Thomasset company will be operated as a Sterling subsidiary. Paul Thomasset, who founded the business in 1946, will continue as its president.

Druggists Being Taught to Make Aerosol Dosages

The practicing pharmacist of the near future is more than likely to have to be able to prepare aerosol-type dosages of pharmaceuticals right in his own pharmacy.

Because of the increasing number of pharmaceutical products appearing as aerosols, a program of study in this subject has been instituted at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Initiated in 1956 and now being expanded, the aerosol program at the college is under the direction of Dr. Martin Barr, associate professor in pharmacy.

At the undergraduate level, instruction on the formulation and packaging of aerosol preparations will soon be given to the pharmacy students; and on the graduate level, more detailed instruction on the phenomena involved in the preparation and functioning of aerosol systems is already being given.

Graduate students carry out basic research on these systems as they apply to medicinal formulations, and studies on these little known problems are currently being carried out and are being planned on a continuing basis.

The original aerosol equipment at the college was installed with the assistance of the "Freon" products division of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; and other manufacturers of propellants, containers, valves, and aerosol

—*Continued on page 67*

Practical help in formulating and marketing preparations based on

NOSCAPINE

formerly Narcotine

Clinical evidence continues to prove convincingly that Noscapine is a superior anti-tussive—highly effective, safe and non-addictive!

To encourage product development, NYQ offers these aids to pharmaceutical manufacturers:

ONLY ONE NAME TO USE

Noscapine is the generic name now officially recognized. Narcotine was dropped to avoid association with addiction-forming narcotics.

To simplify your purchasing and record-keeping, we will use only the single name, NOSCAPINE NYQ.

UP-TO-DATE SURVEY OF STATE REGULATIONS

Federal regulations permit 2 grains of Noscapine per ounce, fluid or avoirdupois, in preparations sold over-the-counter. Statement: "Warning: May be habit-forming" is not required. No Bureau of Narcotics purchase quota required. However, state regulations are confusing.

To clarify the situation, NYQ has compiled lists of states conforming to Federal requirements, those which do not and those which have legislation pending. These lists are kept current and we will be glad to send you a copy.

FORMULATIONS

NYQ can assist you in formulating a clear solution as well as dry compounds. In addition we are prepared to suggest flavors to mask the normally bitter taste of Noscapine.

For Unexcelled Service

NYQ®

on Chemicals and Vitamins

FOR FORMULATIONS AND STATE LISTS—USE THIS COUPON

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.
50 Church Street, New York 8, New York

Gentlemen: Please send me suggested formulations for NOSCAPINE NYQ and the current listing of state regulations on over-the-counter sales.

NAME_____

TITLE_____

COMPANY_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ P.O. ZONE_____ STATE_____

Association Meetings

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 28-May 1.

American Pharmaceutical Ascociation, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 28-May 3.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 27-May 2.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 2-6.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, regional meeting, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 13-14.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Mayflower hotel, Akron, Ohio, May 22-24.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 27-29.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring meeting, Lexington hotel, New York, May 16.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 27-28; Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22

Commercial Chemical Development Association, resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., May 12-16.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 19-22.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-12.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Proprietary Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 12-15.

Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference, New Jersey State University, New Brunswick, N. J., May 8.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, May 10.

Society of Flavor Chemists, luncheon and flavor symposium, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 22.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 27-29.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 7-9.

Pulp and Paper Industry Set For an Increase in Chemical Use In Pacific Northwest Plants

The pulp and paper industry in the Pacific northwest last year consumed 806,000 tons of chemical raw materials and indications are that the future demand will be of even greater proportions. Several plants in Oregon and Washington estimate that their chemical requirements will see a 10 percent increase by 1960. Another factor that is expected to influence the use of chemical raw materials is the addition of new plants in the area. Three are already under construction.

That is the picture presented to the Raw Materials Survey, Portland, Ore., by Frank K. Guthrie, Robert J. Nelson and Charles E. Wicks of Oregon State College, who conducted a study of the industry requirements.

What Study Says

Here is what the study had to say about a number of the chemicals used in the past year:

Alum—The total tonnage used during 1956 was 33,109 tons, 94 percent of which was obtained from Pacific northwest sources and 6 percent from California. In general, the specifications require a commercial grade, liquid aluminum sulfate containing at least 17 percent of aluminum oxide on a dry basis, and possessing low iron content.

Ammonia—The requirement was 24,695 tons with 89 percent originating in the Pacific northwest and 11 percent being purchased from California sources. An anhydrous, commercial grade of ammonia was listed as the required specification by nearly all of the plants.

Caustic Soda—The tonnage required by the industry was 71,798 tons, all of which was produced in the Pacific northwest. The listed specifications require a liquid caustic soda containing at least 76 weight percent sodium oxide on a dry basis.

Chlorine—The requirement was 113,959 tons. The entire tonnage was purchased from Pacific northwest producers. The specifications call for a standard commercial grade of liquid chlorine.

Chlorine Dioxide—Four hundred and sixty-six tons were purchased by one plant from a Pacific northwest source.

Clay, Coating, and Filler—The total tonnage of clay required was 53,614 tons, of which 32,376 tons were used as coating and 21,238 tons were used as clay filler. The required amount was obtained from Georgia. Clay used as coating was in general required to possess a moisture con-

—*Continued on page 54*

Dr. Albert C. Zettlemoyer

Mattiello Lecturer Is Specialist on Ink

Dr. Albert C. Zettlemoyer, professor of chemistry and research director of the National Printing Ink Institute at Lehigh University, has been selected to present the annual Joseph J. Mattiello Lecture at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs to be held October 30 through November 2, at the Bellevue Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

The title of his lecture, which will be the feature technical presentation of the annual meeting, will be "The Pigment-Vehicle Interface."

The Mattiello Lecture, instituted by the federation in 1949, commemorates the name of Joseph J. Mattiello, who, as a member of the federation, did much to expand the application of the science in the protective coatings field. The federation committee which made the selection of Dr. Zettlemoyer included: W. E. Santoro, chairman (New York club); C. A. Aloia (New York club); H. P. Ball (Pittsburgh club); H. E. Hillman (New York club); and W. B. Pierce (New England club).

Dr. Zettlemoyer's reputation as a scientist and executive is largely due to his direction of the National Printing Ink Research Institute where he has been re-

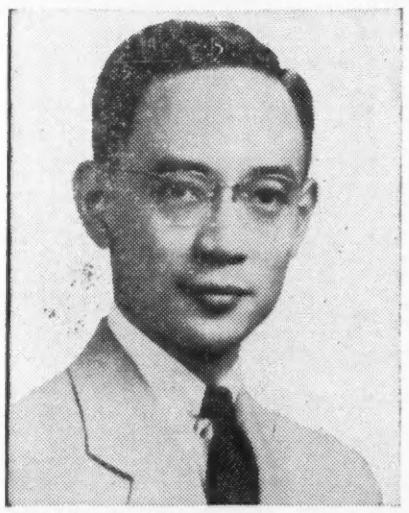
—*Continued on page 39*

Vinyl Stabilizers' Future Outlined Before Lead Industries Association

By 1965, use of lead chemical stabilizers for polyvinyl chloride, vinylidine chloride and other chlorine-containing thermoplastic resins will approximate 15,000 tons annually. This was predicted last week by Dr. Alex Stewart, director of research, and Hugo J. Ratti, head of new products development, for National Lead Company, New York, at the annual meeting of the Lead Industries Association, held at the Drake hotel, Chicago. The two men described new applications that are being made of old lead compounds, as well as new compounds that are being used in increasing amounts. Six examples were given:

- New lead pigments supplementing white lead, red lead, the chromates and basic sulfate in paints.
- Lead compounds to stabilize chlorine containing synthetic resins.
- Lead curing agents for thermo-setting plastics such as "Hypalon."
- Heat-sensitive lead compounds for telegraphic and radio communications which enable a receiving instrument to produce words, pictures and maps at some distant point accurately and simultaneously.
- Shielding materials for protection against x-ray and all other types of de-

—*Continued on page 66*



RESEARCH EXECUTIVE: Dr. Robert I. Chien, named director of marketing research for G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, after having been with Michigan Alkali Division of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

Plant Food Group To Hear Sen. Mundt

Sen. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, a member of the senate committee on agriculture and forestry, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the National Plant Food Institute, to be held June 9 through 12 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The convention will begin with registration on June 9. A meeting of the Institute's board of directors is scheduled during the afternoon or evening.

C. T. Prindeville, president of the Institute, will preside at the two general sessions to be held on June 10 and June 11.

The program for June 10, follows:

A panel discussion on "How Big Is the

—*Continued on page 49*

Zirconium Plant Dedicated By Wah Chang Corporation

Wah Chang Corporation, New York, last week dedicated its new zirconium plant at Albany, Ore. This and another plant, already in operation in Albany, make Wah Chang the world's largest producer of zirconium, a company spokesman said.

All zirconium produced at the Albany plants is being shipped under Atomic Energy Commission instructions to various smelters, but Wah Chang said it anticipated that by July the company would be able to make both reactor and commercial grades of the metal available on a direct sales basis.

Howe & French Elects Three to Vice-Presidencies

Election of three new vice-presidents by the board of directors of Howe & French, Inc., Boston, has been announced. Each of the newly-elected officers will head a major division of the company's activities and serve as a director.

M. Elsworth Nourse, a Howe & French veteran of thirty years, will supervise the laboratory supply division.

David J. O'Connell, who joined the staff in 1935 as salesman and later became sales manager, will take charge of the industrial chemical division. Heading the manufacturing division will be Lee L. Blyler.

Chemical Catalyst Plant Is Opened by Engelhard

A new plant to manufacture chemical catalysts and liquid bright gold for ceramic decoration has been formally opened in Rome, Italy, by Industrie Engelhard S.p.a., the newest member of Engelhard Industries group.

All types of precious-metal catalysts for the petroleum, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries in Italy and nearby countries are being produced at the new factory.

Science's International Role Is Discussed Before Chemists

International science is a catalyst for world security, Prof. Johnson E. Fairchild, director of adult education at Cooper Union, New York, told the spring meeting of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, last week.

Mr. Fairchild pointed out that science is in itself a new society, and that geographical illiteracy is a clue to world misunderstanding. Science, he said, since it has brought about freedom of exchange, has acted as a catalyst for world security.

Fertilizer Technology to Be Demonstrated by TVA

The output of cheaper, better or higher analysis fertilizers through use of the TVA-developed continuous ammoniator will be demonstrated at a pilot plant exhibition, to be held by the Tennessee Valley Authority's office of chemical engineering at the Wilson Dam Laboratories, near Sheffield, Ala., June 18 through 20.

A series of pilot-plant runs will be made, each run designed to illustrate a different process or the use of new combinations of raw materials. All members of the fertilizer industry, the press, and other interested persons are invited to attend.

Tours will be arranged for those who wish to see the TVA fertilizer manufacturing facilities and the chemical and agronomic research laboratories. Those planning to attend the demonstration are requested to notify J. H. Walthall, director of chemical development, Tennessee Valley Authority, Wilson Dam, Ala. Members of the press may contact Paul L. Evans, director of information, TVA, Knoxville, Tenn.

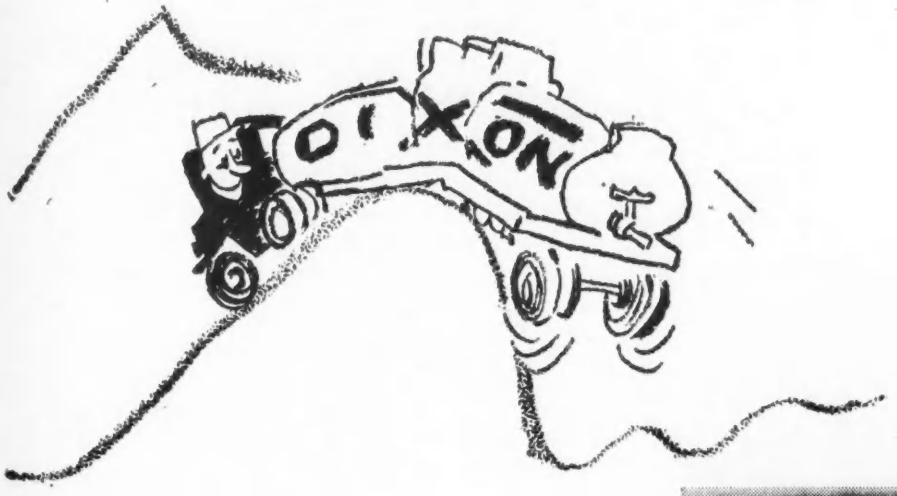
Each pilot-plant demonstration will be preceded by a discussion period of about forty-five minutes.

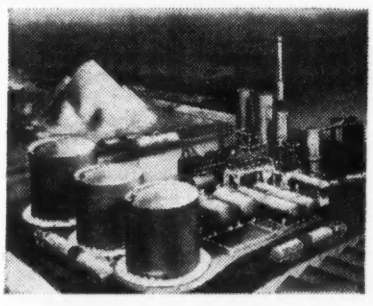
Following are brief descriptions by TVA of the new methods to be demonstrated and their unique features:

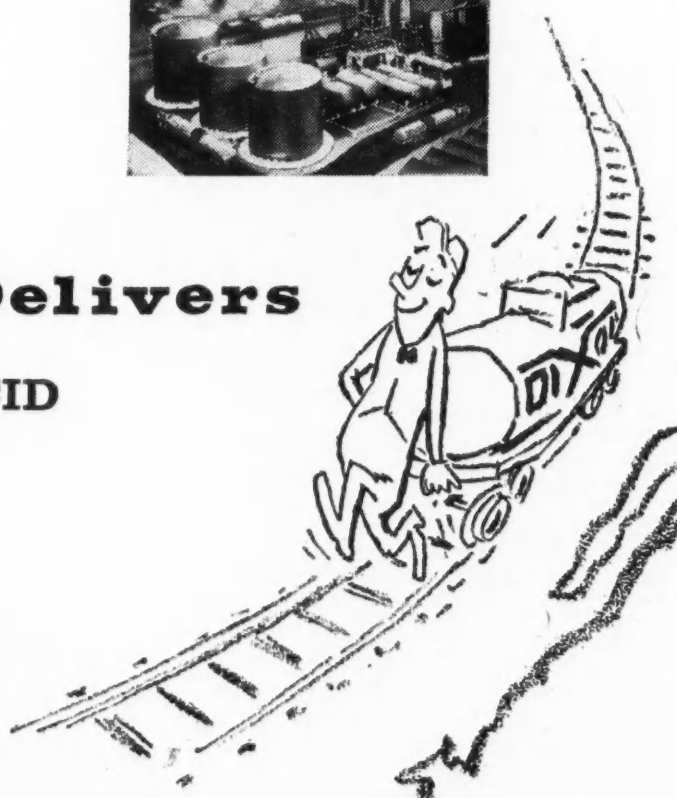
"Use of Diammonium Phosphate: The availability of diammonium phosphate (21-53-0) has increased recently since several ammonium sulfate manufacturers have converted their plants to the production of this material. The use of diam-

—*Continued on page 58*

ALL Along the EASTERN SEABOARD...







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99%
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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Benzoate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.32 - 1.34
flake lb. 1.28 - 1.30
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.13 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .93 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld. lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works, lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphaapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .048 - .075$
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .78½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.12
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald. ton 82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 1.05 - —

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works.....ton. 319.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton. 397.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton. 402.00 • —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 • —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 • .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 • —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 • 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms..... lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, tbls..lb. .77 • —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 • —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 • 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works..lb. .50 • .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., bbls., 15,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.22 • —
bbls., 2,000-lb. contracts, works. lb. 1.23 • —
single bbls., works.....lb. 1.24 • —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton. 64.00 • —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. .....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price..ton. 64.00 • —
August discount.....ton. 5.00 • —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles..ton. 79.69 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 51.00 • —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 187.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 273.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton. 278.50 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works....lb. .20 • .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms.....lb. .46 • —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works..lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price..ton. 32.00 • —
purif., dms., works.....lb. .10 • .10½
syn., bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 32.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis..ton. 160.00 • —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 • .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis.....lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 • 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .65 • —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots..lb. 16.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots..lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic., bots..lb. 16.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, bots..lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms. lb. 16.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb. 16.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb. 4.50 • 6.00

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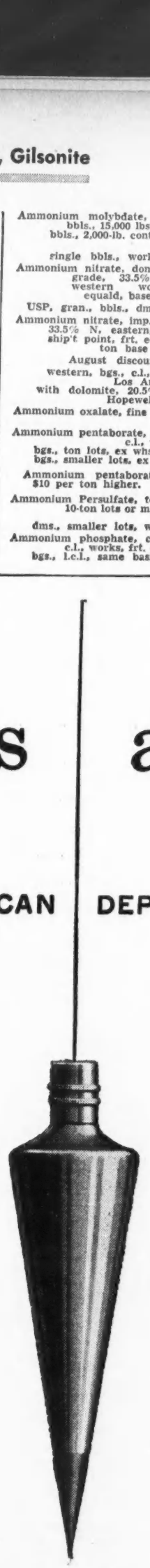

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Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 • —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .16 • —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 • —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .43 • —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .45 • —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 • —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 • —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .16 • —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works..lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .60 • —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 1.70 • 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .82 • 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .47 • —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms.....lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Amyris oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 • —
Anethole, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 • 1.80
Tech., dms.....lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .80 • .90
Angelica root oil, bots.....lb. 85.00 -100.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.....lb. 80.00 -95.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .20 • —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals....lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 • —
Anise oil, USP, dms.....lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .25 • —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .25 • —
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .25 • —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 1.95 • 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 • —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. ....lb. .15 • .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works..lb. .83 • —
bbls., smaller lots, works....lb. .95 • —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .83 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .86 • —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .91 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .33 • —
cs., c.l., mines.....lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd..lb. .23 • .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works..lb. .41 • —
pails, l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms..lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. .....lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. ....lb. 3.50 • —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots..oz. 35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms ....lb. .75 • .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. ..lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 • .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 • —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins..oz. 4.50 • 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots..kilo. 74.80 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 2.25 • —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works..lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. ....lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Aresnic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls.....lb. 2.85 • —
Maroon shade, bbls.....lb. 3.70 • —
Asafetida, cn.....lb. .40 • —
Powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .85 • —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 82.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 72.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 68.25 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 58.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 48.30 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 42.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 41.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines.ton. 42.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton. 39.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines.ton. 42.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo. 12.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo. 12.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo. 12.75 • —
bots., 1-kilo lots.....kilo. 13.00 • —
bots, 500-gram lots.....kilo. 13.50 • —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 40.00 • —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 35.00 • —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 41.00 • —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines..ton. 40.00 • —

Asphalt, manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.55
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works. ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald. ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton.49.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., ex whse, New York. ton.70.83 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.13 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. 45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .67 - .68
Brazilian, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Central American, bgs lb. .68 - .69
Chilean, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .79 - .82
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .78 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .73 - .76
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .72 - .77
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.82.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.03
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks. gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
dms., l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
area lb. .21 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .64 - .79
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
13-gal cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area. lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.25 -10.50
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars. lb. 4.22 - —

Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse. ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l. lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15½ - .35⅛
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .48 - .50

BENZYL CHLORIDES
(liquid - low melting solid)

BENZOYL CHLORIDES
(liquid)

BENZOIC ACIDS
(crystals - powder)

CHLOROBENZALDEHYDES
(liquid - solid - low melting solid)

CHLOROTOLUENES
(liquid)

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HEYDEN NEWPORT

HEYDEN NEWPORT
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue—New York 17, New York

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazil, dms ... lb. 3.50 - —
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls ... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E .. ton 60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works ... lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton 137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ... ton 74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ... ton 125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ... ton 99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ... ton 38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. works ton 60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ... ton 114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton 119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ... ton 53.50 - —
Borax, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ... ton 104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton 109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ... ton 184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton 189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ... ton 153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ... ton 208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton 213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ... ton 159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton 164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ... ton 133.50 -153.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ... ton 188.75 -208.75
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton 193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns ... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls ... lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ... lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots ... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .12 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls ... lb. 1.30 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy ... lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. ... lb. .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .11¾ - —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12 - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .38¼ - —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ... lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms ... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi ... lb. .25¾ - .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .26½ - .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.60 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 6.20 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.50 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.40 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.25 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.46 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.14 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.35 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.67 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.34 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Cajeput, oil, native, cns. ... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns. ... lb. 2.25 - 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms. ... lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots. ... lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted .. lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton. 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton. 48.00 - —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton. 37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton. 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton. 120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ... ton. 31.00 - —
Gran., purif., dms ... lb. .27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms ... lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms ... lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis ... dm. 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars ... lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
smaller lots, works ... lb. .41 - .48
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald ... lb. .27¼ - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms ... lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ... ton. 79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ... ton. 89.55 -93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit. ton. 76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ... ton. 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ... ton. 99.50 -104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works .. lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. ... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ... lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs ... lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more ... lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots ... lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
tins, 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .91 - —
tins, smaller lots ... lb. .92 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms ... lb. .28 - .35
White, dms ... lb. .29 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cananga oil, native, cns ... lb. 7.75 - —
Rectified, cns. ... lb. 9.75 - —
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs ... lb. .64 - .66
Refd., bgs ... lb. .69 - .71
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs. ... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Russian, bgs ... lb. 4.35 - 4.40
powd., bxs. ... lb. .25 - .27
Capric acid, dms ... lb. .19 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, frt. equald ... lb. .22 - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. ... lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .19½ - —
tanks ... lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic acid, dms ... lb.
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleo resin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms ... lb. 4.50 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms ... lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ... lb. .17 - —
Caraway oil, NF, cns. ... lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works ... lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .1225 - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .0790 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse ... lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ... lb. .0950 - —
Carbon black, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .0450 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse ... lb. .0850 - —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works ... lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse ... lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ... lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ... ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis ... lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale, same basis ... lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points ... lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis ... lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works ... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots ... lb. 38.00 -40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" ... lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached, "B" ... lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs ... lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs ... lb. 3.00 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs ... lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ... lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd ... lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd ... lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots ... lb. .89 - .90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .72 - .73
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots ... lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots ... lb. 1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
Tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .35 - —
Carvol, bots ... lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ... lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works ... lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid ... lb. .22 - .22½
New Zealand, duty paid ... lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. ... lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. ... lb. .22 - —
"B" ... lb. .21 - —
"C" ... lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" ... lb. .20½ - —
"B" ... lb. .19½ - —
"C" ... lb. .18 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton. 180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l., lb. .2850 - —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .2950 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3010 - —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .3110 - —
tanks ... lb. .2810 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ... lb. .2860 - —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .2960 - —
tanks ... lb. .2650 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3375 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .3575 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. ... lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .2600 - —
tanks ... lb. .2300 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ... lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .2450 - —
tanks ... lb. .2150 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2950 - —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .3050 - —
USP, dms., c.l. ... lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .2750 - —
tanks ... lb. .2450 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks .. lb. .21 - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼ - .15½
75%, dms., works ... lb. .20 - .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms ... lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. ... lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. ... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works ... lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. ... lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms ... lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, French, bgs ... lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. ... lb. 21 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots ... lb. 15.00 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
50% butyryl alcohol, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2 fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate, NF, 43%, bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ... lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. ... lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32¼
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50

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THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(REGULAR AND AMPULE GRADES)
THIAMINE MONONITRATE

•

RIBOFLAVIN

•

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

•

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VITAMIN B_{12} ORAL GRADE
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ASCORBIC ACID
(AVAILABLE IN SIX GRANULATIONS, ALSO IN COATED AND AMPULE FORMS)

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DL CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE

•

ALPHA TOCOPHEROL
ALPHA TOCOPHEROL ACETATE

•

NIACIN
NIACINAMIDE

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(CALCIFEROL)
VITAMIN D_3 CRYSTALLINE
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Charcoal, Black—Cypress Oil

Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.98.00 - —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.88.00 - —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.85.00 - —
Charcoal pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, south ton.57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, south ton.53.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, south ton.38.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, south ton.41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis, lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .98 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.08 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 4.30 - —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Java, cns. lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.10 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.90 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 10.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 15.50 - —
99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph. 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .62 - .67
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .12⅝- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11⅜- —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl lb. .21 - .22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26¼
tanks lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11⅝- .11⅞
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - .26
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½- .44
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .43 - .47
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .698 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .708 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .728 - .748
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .32 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .33¼- —
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .61 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .60½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1980- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.40 -15.90
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.25 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 29.00 -33.00
Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f ton. 162.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton. 158.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots ton. 10.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95% tanks, New York lb. .06¼- —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1878- .1900
tanks lb. .1678- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .18⅝
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
½-lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.57 - —
Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 55.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13¼- —
tanks, Valley lb. .13 - .13⅛
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12¾ Nom.
tanks, Waco lb. .13 Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 - —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .18¾- .19
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
m.p., 25° 28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal lb. .65 - .72
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
Powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb 4.10 - 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs lb. N.P.
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
cyls. 100-gal. lots. gal. .37 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 - —

TRI-SURE THE WORLD OVER

Tri-Sure plant at Niles, O.

New *Tri-Sure*® plant at Niles, O.

meets increasing demand for "the best in pail closures"

This new plant at Niles, Ohio, the most modern of its kind, was built to meet the increasing demand by shippers all over the country, as well as many foreign countries, for the extensive line of Tri-Sure* Pail Closures.

At this plant, the most advanced closures for light containers are developed and manufactured. Among these are the Tri-Sure Reversible Spout Assembly, with spout protected inside the pail; the Tri-Sure Tru-Pour Assembly, featuring a collapsible spout; the widely used Tri-Sure KT or Utility Can Closures, which feature easy pouring, filling and re-use; and many other unique fittings that help the pail shipper do a better job of *packaging* and *selling*.

Strategically located to play its role in "Tri-Sure the World Over," the Niles plant joins Tri-Sure's nine other plants, offices and affiliates in providing the finest in pail closures as well as drum closures to the oil and chemical industries.

Tri-Sure Utility Can Closure
Tri-Sure Reversible Spout Assembly
Tri-Sure Push-Pull Spout Assembly
Tri-Sure Threaded Spout Assembly
Tri-Sure Tru-Pour Collapsible Spout Assembly

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Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S. W. I, London, England

2,4-D—Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E. cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
E, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
Dammar gum, East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .12 - .13½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11½- .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .37½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼- .47
No. 2 bgs. lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flaks,grd, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., cl. works, frt equald lb. .23 - .27
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P. paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb.24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.48 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.32 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.06 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Destrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .125 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .145 - —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .155 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - .64½
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .31 - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monometnyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.20 -	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.40 -	5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾-	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26 -	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62 -	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Dihydrostreptomymin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75 -	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55 -	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.10 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08 -	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61 -	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 -	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.09¼-	—
Nat., bgs	lb.	.08 -	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb.	2.80 -	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.25 -	4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.35 -	5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.20 -	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66 -	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.20 -	2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½-	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.275 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.39 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.39½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34 -	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32 -	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68 -	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71 -	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.50 -	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22 -	—
89° C., dms	lb.	.24 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15 -	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20 -	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37 -	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11 -	—
Refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23 -	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30¼-	.31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½-	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28 -	.28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½-	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58 -	.58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47 -	—
dms., l.c.l. works	gal.	.52 -	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.62 -	—
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.59 -	—
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.67 -	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.45 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—

Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.

Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.56 -	.61
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.53 -	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00 -	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45 -	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62 -	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.63 -	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock	ton.	80.00 -	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05 -	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	- 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	- 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	- 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

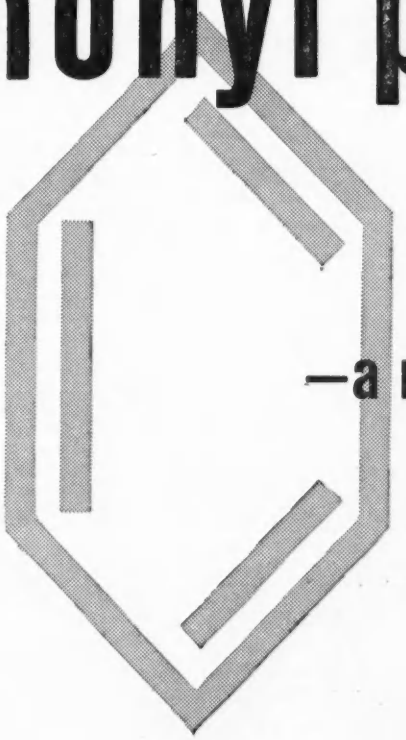
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89 -	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29 -	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05 -	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18 -	—
40 Orange R, extra, conc	lb.	1.52 -	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55 -	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16 -	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79 -	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.94 -	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39 -	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47 -	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31 -	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20 -	—
202 Chrome blue black R. conc.	lb.	1.07 -	—

announcing

dinonyl phthalate



-coo-9C

—a new Eastman plasticizer

-coo-9C

DNP offers outstanding performance at significant savings

We invite you to evaluate the usefulness of this new plasticizer in your vinyl formulations. Our testing indicates the following advantages:

LOW COLOR • Dinonyl phthalate has an initial color of less than 25 APHA. After heating for 2 hours at 220°C., retention of this low color has proved excellent.

PERMANENCE • All permanence tests indicate dinonyl phthalate to be equivalent or superior to dioctyl phthalate. These tests include resistance to high temperatures, activated carbon volatility, migration and extraction by soapy water and heptane.

ECONOMY • Based on current prices of vinyl resins and plasticizers, 102 square feet of dinonyl phthalate plasticized vinyl compounds can be produced for the same cost as 100 square feet of compounds plasticized with DOP. This savings assumes the use of 57 parts per hundred resin of dinonyl phthalate as compared with 50 PHR of dioctyl phthalate. Basis for this is the greater amount of dinonyl phthalate required to produce an equivalent modulus and the resultant lower density of the dinonyl phthalate formulations.

SUPERIOR ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES • Dinonyl phthalate exhibits a high dielectric constant, a low dissipation factor and a volume resistivity equal to or better than that of electrical grade dioctyl phthalate. These excellent properties recommend dinonyl phthalate for use in vinyl plastics designed for electrical applications.

EASY HANDLING • Dinonyl phthalate is easily milled into vinyl resins.

USEFUL IN PLASTISOLS • Low initial viscosity build-up is an important feature of vinyl plastisols containing dinonyl phthalate. Films cast from these plastisols show good low temperature properties and low plasticizer volatility. Dinonyl phthalate plastisols are suitable for both slush and cavity molding.

Write for working samples and further technical information on this promising addition to the plasticizers available to vinyl formulators.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
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Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

203 Chrome black T ..... lb. 1.11 • —
208 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.30 • —
216 Chrome red B ..... lb. 1.09 • —
234 Brown Y ..... lb. 1.27 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. ..... lb. 1.37 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. ..... lb. 1.91 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc ..... lb. 1.70 • —
299 Black F, conc ..... lb. 2.19 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc ..... lb. 2.61 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 2.12 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless ..... lb. 1.37 • —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. ..... lb. 3.11 • —
382 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.60 • —
401 Diazo black BHD ..... lb. .93 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc ..... lb. 1.53 • —
419 Red FC ..... lb. 1.45 • —
420 Brown M ..... lb. 1.40 • —
448 Red 4BX, conc ..... lb. 1.69 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc ..... lb. 1.95 • —
561 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 • —
581 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.33 • —
593 Green BY, conc ..... lb. 1.02 • —
596 Yellow brown K, extra ..... lb. 1.26 • —
620 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.31 • —
639 Fast Yellow GG ..... lb. 2.32 • —
640 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.30 • —
655 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.64 • —
657 Green V ..... lb. 2.73 • —
662 Brilliant green G ..... lb. 3.62 • —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

667 Milling green 6B, conc ..... lb. 4.78 • —
671 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 • —
681 Crystal violet powder ..... lb. 2.15 • —
698 Violet 6BN powder ..... lb. 2.25 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.44 • —
729 Blue B, extra conc ..... lb. 3.61 • —
749 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ..... lb. 2.67 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb. 3.67 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 • —
860 Induline base ZM ..... lb. 1.07 • —
865 Nigrosine J ..... lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.22 • —
978 Black GXCF, conc ..... lb. .38 • —
1034 Alizarine red SC ..... lb. 3.31 • —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX ..... lb. 3.78 • —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra lb. 3.53 • —
1085 Alizarine blue black B ..... lb. 3.02 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste ..... lb. 2.58 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 • —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste ..... lb. 1.55 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste ..... lb. 3.85 • —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste ..... lb. 2.92 • —
1150 Olive R, Single paste ..... lb. 1.42 • —
dms., dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste ..... lb. 2.29 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 • —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 • —
p-4 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 • —
p-14 Brown EB ..... lb. 2.16 • —
p-24 Gray L ..... lb. 2.08 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc ..... lb. 2.48 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.70 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.60 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

24 Oil orange Z-7078 ..... lb. 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z ..... lb. 6.13 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z ..... lb. 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb. 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb. 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH ..... lb. 4.61 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100 lb. drums, dlvd. No.

Oil black ZMM ..... lb. 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb. 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb. 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 • —
Oil red N-1700 ..... lb. 1.76 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc ..... lb. 6.33 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.

p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc ..... lb. 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc ..... lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 2.95 • —
Spirit brown ZG ..... lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit red B, conc ..... lb. 6.41 • —

ANNOUNCEMENT

AS A RESULT OF CONTINUED EXPANSION OF OUR FIRM, IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY TO MOVE OUR OFFICES TO NEW AND LARGER QUARTERS.

THUS, WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING OUR NEW ADDRESS AS OF MAY 1st, 1957:

295 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER:

MURRAY HILL 6-5420

WE HAVE ALWAYS TRIED TO REACH THE HIGHEST PLATEAU IN OUR PERFORMANCE AND WE BELIEVE THAT THIS PRINCIPLE IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR GROWTH AND SUCCESS.

WE EXPRESS SINCERE GRATITUDE TO YOU, MR. CUSTOMER, MR. SUPPLIER AND OUR MANY FRIENDS FOR LENDING US YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT AND LOYALTY.

BROWNING CHEMICAL CORPORATION

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.01 • 1.03
Tanners, bbls. ..... lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.25 • 49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis ..... lb. 3.75 • —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.75 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .65 • .75
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .65 • .72
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .66 • .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 • —
1-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots ..... gram. .60 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns ..... lb. 5.50 • 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 • —
Eserine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 87.75 • —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ..... lb. .14½ • .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 • .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15½ • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾ • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12¼ • —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12½ • —
Syn., 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¾ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¼ • —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½ • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .59½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.58 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 20.63 • 20.69
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 20.42 • —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 21.75 • 21.81
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 21.54 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ • —
Ethyl benzoate, bots ..... lb. .74 • .90
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .46 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E ..... lb. .48 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .43 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works ..... lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .30¾ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .85 • .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works ..... lb. .70 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 • .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 • .70
bgs., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .67 • .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 • .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works ..... lb. 10 • —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.35 • 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .43½ • —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 • —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .10 • —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.90 • 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .38 • —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .34½ • —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethyl hexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25¼ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .21¾ • —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .52 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .52½ • —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 11.85 • —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .45½ • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .44½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½ • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls ..... lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).

a leading supplier of
petrochemical products
to industry

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

ORONITE®

Description and application o

ALKANE *
Detergent Intermediate

The world's leading intermediate for the manufacture of synthetic detergents. Alkane is an alkyl aromatic synthesized from petroleum hydrocarbons and is readily converted to surface active agents, both dry and liquid, of the highest quality and purity.

Converting Oronite Alkane into commercial or household detergent products involves the application of standard sulfonation and neutralization reactions, which often can be accomplished with available process equipment. Oronite can supply technical advice and complete information on the building or adapting of existing plants for the processing of Alkane. This service includes drawings, flow diagrams and suggested plant equipment as well as technical service on plant operation and product control. Write for technical bulletin giving you the complete Alkane story.

*TRADEMARK ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS

Slurry. Paste type detergent intermediate resulting from sulfonation of Alkane. Easily processed into liquids or dry detergents in flake, granule, bead or powder form. Widely used in paste form as a wetting agent, emulsifier, emulsion breaker and flotation reagent.

D-40 and D-60. Dry detergents used "as is" or with builders for cleaning, wetting, dispersing or foaming. Widely employed in household cleansers, washing products, pre-cast concrete products, fire fighting, textile, leather and ore processing, air pollution control and in surface coatings. Oronite D-40 is available in three particle sizes—granules, flakes and powder. Write for comprehensive D-40 "use" bulletin.

Dispersants NI-E—NI-O—NI-W. NI-E is an oil-soluble, liquid nonionic of the alkylphenyl polyethoxyethanol type used in the formulation of dry cleaning detergents and for general emulsification applications where a water-in-oil type emulsifier is required. NI-O is slightly more hydrophyllic than NI-E and has similar application. NI-W, also a liquid nonionic, is used for compounding heavy duty household and industrial detergents, liquid dishwashing products, metal cleaners, sanitizers, rug cleaning, textile and leather processing compounds, agricultural chemicals, insecticides, polishes and cosmetics.

Wetting Agent "S". Paste-form surface active agent used in emulsion type weed-killing products. Also effective in washing rugs, upholstery, in processing fruits and vegetables, in preparing liquid cleaners or wherever a paste type product is desired. Qualifies under A.S.T.M. specifications as an air entraining admixture for concrete.

ISOPHTHALIC

The spectacular star on the chemical frontier—possibly the most important new raw material for the protective coating and plastics industries in the past half century. Already scores of manufacturers have found Isophthalic offers properties and cost advantages heretofore unobtainable.

Oronite Isophthalic is a white crystalline product chemically similar to phthalic anhydride but considerably different in physical properties as well as reaction characteristics. It is soluble in acetic acid, slightly soluble in acetone and ethyl alcohol, sparingly soluble in water.

Isophthalic provides outstanding new qualities to industrial, interior and exterior architectural paints and baking finishes. For plastics—polyesters, polyamides, polyester-amides, reinforced plastics of unsaturated polyester type and for plasticizers—Isophthalic will materially improve products as well as present many opportunities for new products.

Ask your resin or paint manufacturer about Isophthalic, or contact any Oronite office for technical and formulation data.

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n of Oronite petrochemical products

PHENOL, U.S.P.

Oronite Phenol is a highly pure product that more than meets the standards of the U. S. Pharmacopeia. A white crystalline product derived by the cumene process which eliminates the utilization of both chlorine and sulfuric acid. Oronite is the only producer in the U. S. with complete control of raw materials and manufacturing from start to finish—using its own petroleum stocks as raw material. Tank car, tank truck and drum shipments are quickly available from bulk distribution terminals at key consuming points.

A basic chemical for plastic molding powders, adhesives for plywood industry, lube oil additives, as an intermediate for manufacturing other chemicals. Send for Oronite Phenol bulletin.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

A high quality dibasic acid anhydride meeting needs of those manufacturing low-color esters. Principal uses of this basic chemical are in making resins for durable protective paints and in the production of plasticizers.

You are always assured of a dependable source of supply, since Oronite has complete control of its phthalic anhydride raw material. Quick delivery of phthalic anhydride, in molten or flake form, is made from bulk storage terminals in close-by Eastern centers. Why not get an up-to-the-minute story on Oronite Phthalic Anhydride?

POLYBUTENES

Oronite Polybutenes are synthetic polymers, chemically inert liquids nearly water white in color. They are available in seven different grades, varying from moderate to very high viscosity and tackiness. They do not become gummy or waxy and do not harden, darken or change in any essential property over long periods of atmospheric exposure. Ideally suited in preparation of sound deadening, insulation and calking compounds; as a dielectric in high voltage cables, condensers and capacitors; as an ingredient in the manufacture of pressure sensitive adhesives. Write for technical data; product samples are also available.

XYLENE INTERMEDIATES

Meta-Xylene 95% — Para-Xylene 98% — Ortho-Xylene. Oronite was the pioneer and is today the leading producer of xylene isomers—the only source offering all three isomers in commercial quantities. *Meta-Xylene* offers many opportunities in the production of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, polyesters, perfume ingredients and fine chemicals. *Para-Xylene* is used as an intermediate to manufacture synthetic fibers and films. *Ortho-Xylene* is used as an intermediate for making phthalic anhydride and other chemicals. Write for further information on properties and data on typical tests.

GAS ODORANTS

Oronite manufactures a complete and versatile line of odorants to meet all safety requirements of the natural and liquefied petroleum gas industries, and to cover all types of odorizing needs. Since marketing of the first gas odorant in 1927, Oronite has been a major producer and leader in the field. Oronite odorants include: *Calodorant® C,* a completely stable cyclic sulfide odorant; *Calodorant® C Special,* blend of Calodorant C and solvent; *Calodorant® B-1,* a sulfide odorant at a mercaptan price; *Alert® 80,* best economy-priced, quality mercaptan odorant; *Ethyl Mercaptan,* a high quality pure mercaptan for LP gas; *LPG Odorant,* tailor-made from a selected mercaptan cut.

Do you have a copy of Oronite's new 36 page Gas Odorant technical bulletin? Send for one.

ACETONE

Oronite cumene process Acetone is a colorless, fragrant, flammable liquid that more than complies with the A.S.T.M. requirements. Used as a vehicle in nitro-cellulose lacquers, varnishes, rubber cements and in the manufacture of rayon, celluloid and cellulose acetate plastics. Also a solvent, cleaning agent and extracting medium. Purity is 99.5% minimum; typically 99.8%.

LUBE OIL ADDITIVES

Oronite is considered by oil marketers and compounders to be the most versatile supplier of lubricating oil additives. Additives are added to aviation, diesel and gasoline engine oils to keep engines clean and reduce engine wear. Oronite will formulate oils to a customer's exact needs and specifications; will provide complete performance formulations; will furnish special performance additives.

The various Oronite additives impart many important advantages to base oils: detergent-dispersant action, resistance to oxidation, rust and corrosion protection. In addition, they give reduced engine wear and cleanliness under low temperature operation. Oronite places unusual emphasis on engine and field testing compounded oils and correlating the results, this permits Oronite to make sound recommendations.

Advanced additive research, plus Oronite's extensive testing and manufacturing facilities are coupled with world-wide distribution and technical service help to make Oronite the leading and most experienced lube oil additive source.

OTHER ORONITE PRODUCTS

Butadiene. Polymerization grade, 98% minimum purity. Used as component in certain synthetic rubbers and latices.

Cresylic Acids. Mixed phenolic homologues derived from petroleum. Used chiefly in the preparation of flotation reagents, metal degreasers, disinfectants and special solvents.

Fuel Oil Additives. Mixed with diesel, furnace and jet oil fuels to stabilize against deterioration, sludge formation and for preventing corrosion in presence of water.

Maleic Anhydride. White crystalline product used in manufacture of synthetic resins, paints, dyes and plastics.

Metallic Naphthenates. Used as preservatives for cellulose products against attacks of bacteria, fungi, wood parasites and marine organisms.

Hydrogenation Catalyst. Used in de-sulfurization process to remove sulfur, nitrogen and metals from petroleum feed stocks.

Naphthenic Acids. Used in preparing metallic naphthenates in the manufacture of paint driers and for fungicides in preserving wood and fabrics.

Sodium Sulfonates. Used as emulsifiers in soluble cutting oils, in leather treating oils, printing inks, oil well drilling compounds and rust preventives.

Oronite Chemical Company was a pioneer and is today a leader in the development, production and marketing of petrochemical products to industry. Perhaps there is an Oronite product that would prove profitable to your company's operation. Whatever your needs, why not talk it over with an Oronite representative? Our wide experience is at your disposal.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California

SALES OFFICES

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York
Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, Delaware
20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas
714 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
450 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.

EUROPEAN OFFICE

36, Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland

N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis. lb. .15 • —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .30¾ • —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate, pipe line tranportation extra. lb. .0473- .0525
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis. lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 • .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 • —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 • 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 • —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms. lb. .72 • —
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.25 • 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 • .17

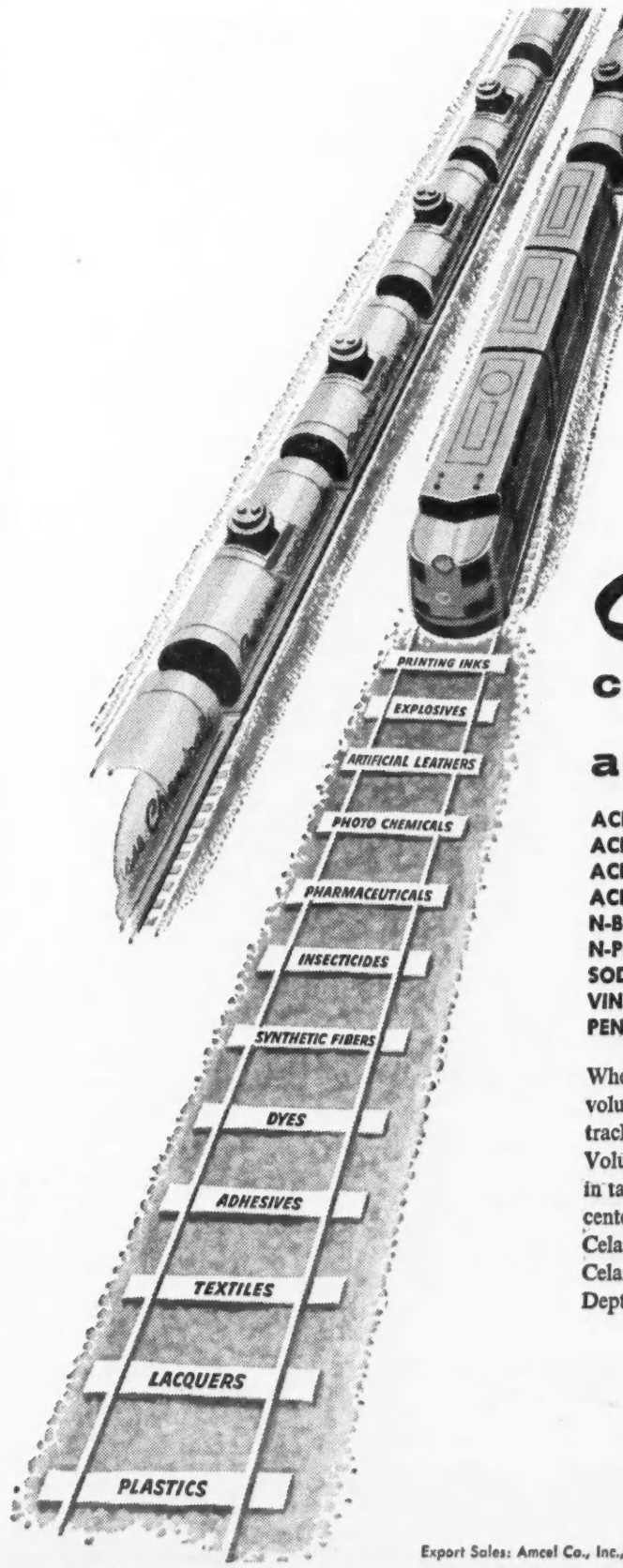
F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.85 • —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 • —
USP IX, djns. lb. .17 • —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works. lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 • —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 • —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 • .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .64 • .65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 • .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.35.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works. ton.33.25 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms. lb. .65 • .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .66 • .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .94 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works. ton.27.00 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 • 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 4.75 • —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 • —
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 • —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area. ton.140.00 • —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., same basis. ton.137.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more. gram. 1.40 • —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 15 kilos or more. kilo.100.00 • —

Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .0450- —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0740 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd. lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1370- —
cbys., l.c.l., works. lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works. lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 • .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 • —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 • 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 • —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works. lb. .29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 • —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 • 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, pure, bots. oz. 4.25 • 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 • —
150 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 • —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 • —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 • —
275 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 • —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 • —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.20 • 3.50
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 • 3.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.14.75 • —
Bourbon, cns. lb.17.00 • —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.90 • 3.20
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.18.50 • —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 4.00 • 7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .33 • —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .26½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .76 • —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .23 • —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works lb. .25 • —
non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., 1-dm. lots, works lb. .16 • —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —



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Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

Glue—Hydrofluoric Acid

Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 • —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15 • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 • —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 • —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 • —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 • —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 • —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 • —
1-Glutamine, bots. .....gram. .65 • —
Glycerine, crude, nat., saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks..lb. .16½- .18¼
Crude, nat., soaplye, tanks....lb. .15 • .16¾
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .27⅞- —
USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .29 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .27 • —
Refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l..lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 • —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .28 • —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.85 • —
Grapefruit oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 • —

Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .06 • .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .19 • .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .21 • .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 • .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 • .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .09 • .09¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 • .07⅛
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¾
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .19¼- .21¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.....lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindella robusta herb, bls.....lb. .45 • —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins..lb. 2.10 • 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms.....lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.lb. 3.40 • 3.45

Guar gum, food grade, bgs.....lb. .13 • —
Tech. grade, bgs.....lb. .10 • —
Guaiacwood oil, cns.....lb. 1.80 • —

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

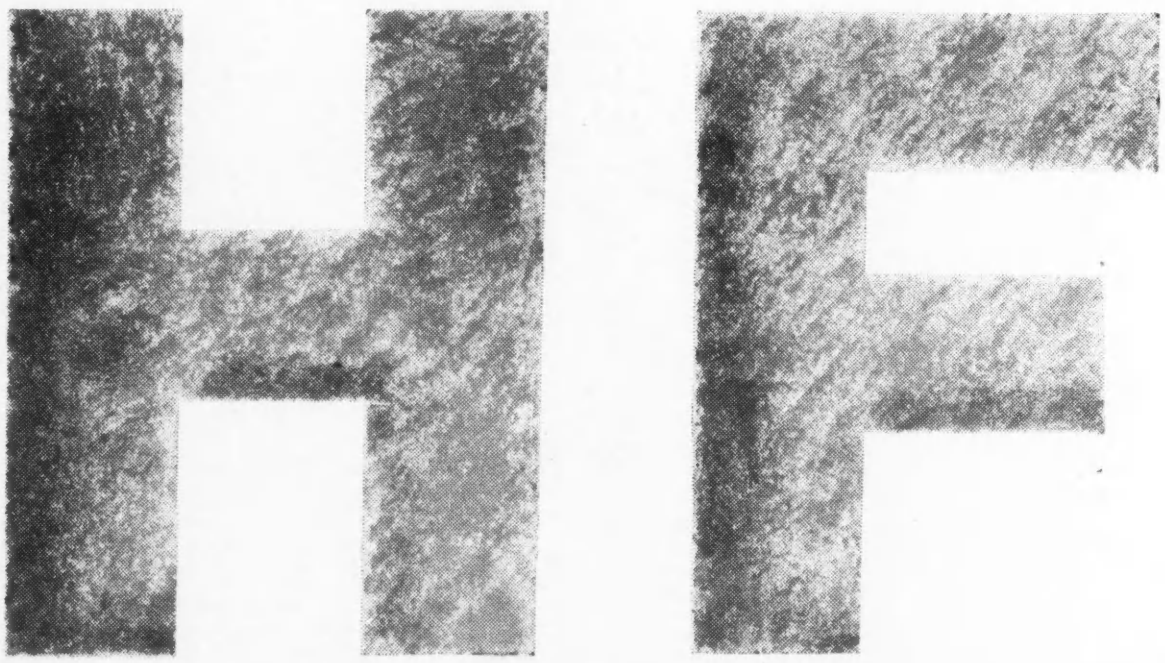
Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York..ton.20.30 • —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis..ton.20.00 • —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York....ton.17.00 • —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York..ton.55.00 • —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. .90 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.00 • —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome..lb. 2.35 • —
Hansa G pigment, bbls.....lb. 2.20 • —
Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .21 • —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms....lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .70 • .75
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 • —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 • —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns.....lb. 2.10 • 2.50
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 • .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal .20 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex.....gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works..lb.22.50 • —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works.....lb.23.00 • —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works.....lb.23.50 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York..lb. .233 • —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .243 • —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia..lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex.....gal. .17 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .17 • —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 4.00 • 7.50
Hexyl salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 • —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .14½- —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .76 • —
Hexyresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd..lb.14.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd.....lb.14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 • —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots..oz. 3.90 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.25 • —
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .16 • .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret., dms., works..lb. No. Stocks.
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.35 • 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.60 • 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys....lb. 2.94 • —
1.70 s.g., cbys.....lb. 3.23 • —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E..lb. .37 • .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area..100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.28.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald....ton.30.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.65 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald....ton.35.00 • —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works. lb.15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more..gram. 4.50 • —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more..gram. 4.50 • —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 • —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 • .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).



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anhydrous and aqueous

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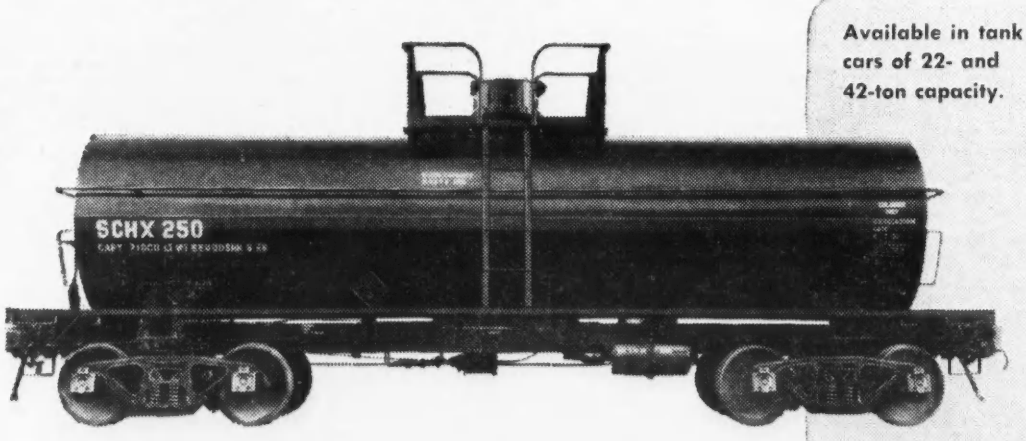

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Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 • —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 • —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 • —
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 • 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 • —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 • 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hioscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 • 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 6.75 • 7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 • —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 • —
Hydrophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 • 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 • .93
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 • —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 • 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 • 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 4.85 • —
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 • 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.85 • —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 • .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .52 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 • —

Iron blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 • —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 • —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .28 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 • 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 • .70
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. .80 • —
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb. 1.15 • 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 • 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 • 3.60
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 • —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 • —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 • —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 • —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd lb. .07 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 • .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 • —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 • .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 • 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 • —

J

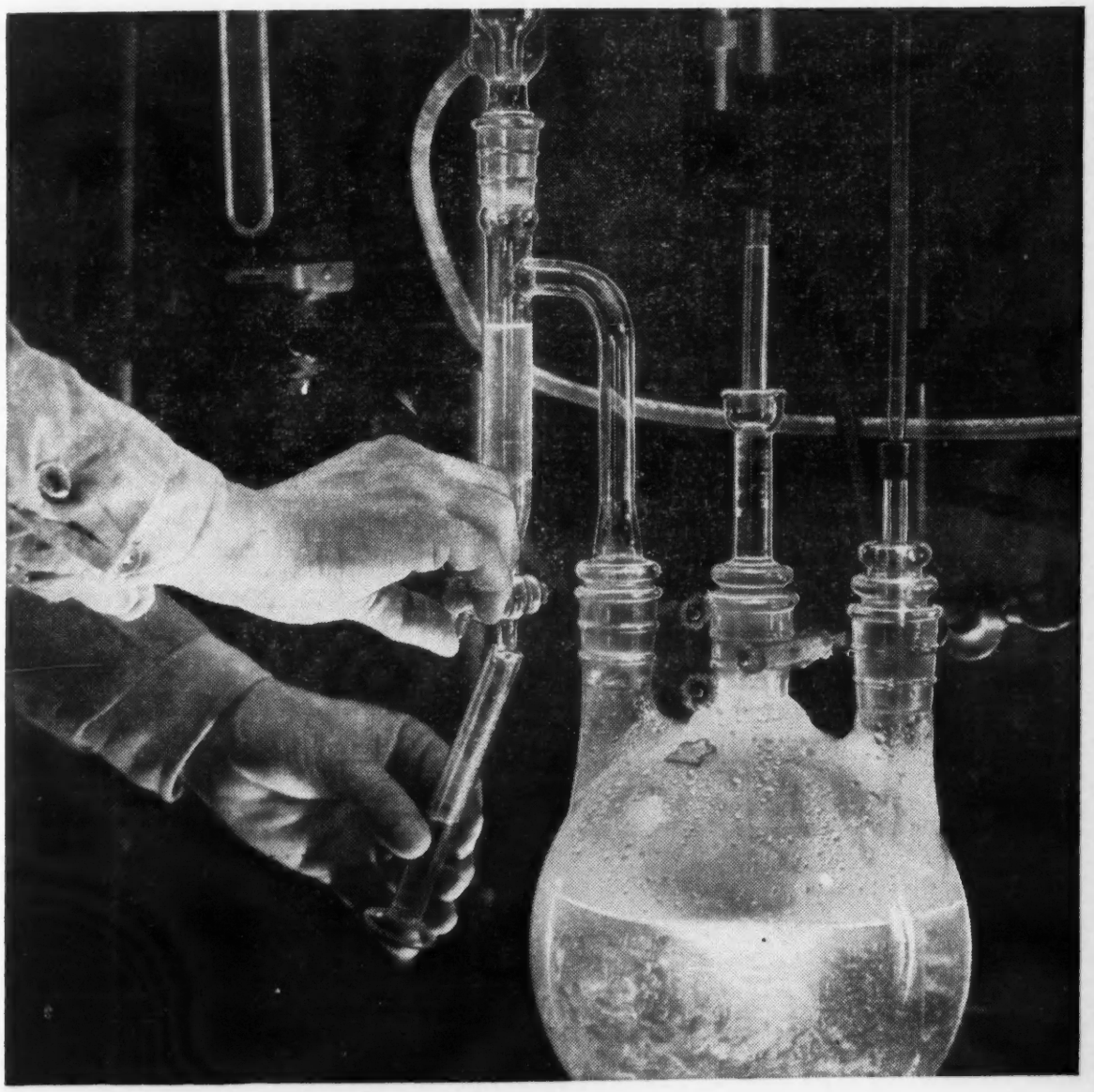
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 • —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 • 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs lb. .43 • .44
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 • .20
Juniper berry oil, bots lb. 2.75 • 4.00
Twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 • 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 • .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .38 • .55

K

Kaolin see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 • .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .50 • —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 • .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .32 • .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 • —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .1525- —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1525- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .14375- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —



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Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
44%, bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 11.95 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.35 • —
USP, 85%, cyls ..... lb. .85 • .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald ..... lb. .14 • —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½ • —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾ • —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .15¼ • —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08½ • —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .21½ • —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .22¼ • —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .22¾ • —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Ladyslipper root, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works .. lb. 1.20 • —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 • .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works .. lb. .27 • .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works ..... lb. .24 • .26
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .23 • .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ..... lb. .14⅝ • —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 • —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns ..... lb. 9.75 • 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ..... lb. .60 • —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms ..... lb. .35¾ • .37¾
Lauryl alcohol, bots ..... lb. 2.00 • 2.50
Lauryl alcohol, bots ..... lb. 2.00 • 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works .. lb. .65½ • —
dms., l.t.l., dms., works ..... lb. .68 • —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls .. lb. .75 • .80
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .25 • .40
Select, bls. ..... lb. .90 • —
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 5.50 • —
Perfume grade, USP, French, 38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 7.50 • —
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.00 • —
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.60 • —
Lavandin oil, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.55 • 2.95
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd .. lb. .36½ • —
White, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .25½ • —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½ • —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½ • —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more .. lb. .27½ • —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .28½ • —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½ • —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½ • —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld .. lb. .17¼ • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼ • —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms ..... lb. .45 • —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars ..... lb. 3.82 • —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 • —
Lead metal, pigs, prime, New York. lb. .16 • —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1580- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .20 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd .. lb. .17 • —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .21 • —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd ..... lb. .27½ • —
Lead nitrate, bbls ..... lb. .23¾ • —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works .. lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic dms., works, lb. .41 • —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld .... lb. .18¼ - .19
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼ - .20
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1845- .192
bbls., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .1945- .202
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1935- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2035- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd .. lb. .32½ • —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 • —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms ... lb. .15 • —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .18½ - —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .23¼ - —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 • —
Lead, white, basic, silicate., bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld .. lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld .. lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 • .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .16 • .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .13 • .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .15 • .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works .. lb. 9.00 • —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 50.00 - 85.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. 4.00 • 5.00
Messina, cns ..... lb. 5.75 • —
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.40 • —
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .15 • .17
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .12 • .15
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .10 • .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns .. lb. 4.65 • 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .06½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt .. ton. 20.32 • —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 22.32 • —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 26.32 • —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns .... lb. 5.00 • 5.25
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 • —
Expressed West Indian, cns .... lb. 6.00 • 8.00
Terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 50.00 - 85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works .. ton. 3.50 • 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 • 4.80
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms ..... lb. 5.30 • 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms .. lb. 3.30 • 5.10
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.05 • 6.75
Ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 4.80 • 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld .. lb. 1.58 • 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld .. lb. 2.65 • 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls .. lb. .25 • —
Withtout leaves, bls. ..... lb. .30 • —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills .. ton. 59.00 - 59.50
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 59.00 • —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York .. lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1730- .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ..... lb. .1270- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1410- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1440- .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms ..... lb. .1930- —
Water-white, dms ..... lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. ..... lb. .06 • .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .17¾ - .18
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾ - .19
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.40 • —
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald .. lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.29½ - —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.30 • 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld. works .. lb. .82 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .85 • 1.11½
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots .. lb. 1.23½ - —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld .. lb. 1.00 • 1.05
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. 1.05 • 1.05½
Lithium citrate, NF, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 • 1.64
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd .. lb. 2.17½ - —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.18½ - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.23½ - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works .. lb. 10.50 - 12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd .. lb. .78 • —
Lithium manganite, dms., works .. lb. .95 • 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots .. lb. 1.25 • —
Lithium salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works .... lb. 1.10 • 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½ - —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½ - —
dms., less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½ - —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 • —
Lithium titanate, dms., works .... lb. 1.15 • 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅝ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .09⅛ - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. 1.50 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works .. oz. 37.50 - 38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs .... lb. .50 • —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l .. lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 • —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½ - —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms .. lb. 12.00 • —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms .. lb. 12.00 - 13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls ..... lb. 3.25 • —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment .. lb. 3.25 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 14.00 • —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald .. lb. .25¾ - .26½
Magnesia, syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .29¾ - .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .30½ - —
USP, light, bgs. ..... lb. .36½ - .37½
heavy, fib. dms. ..... lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. ton. 82.50 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash .. ton. 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars .... lb. .95 • 1.00

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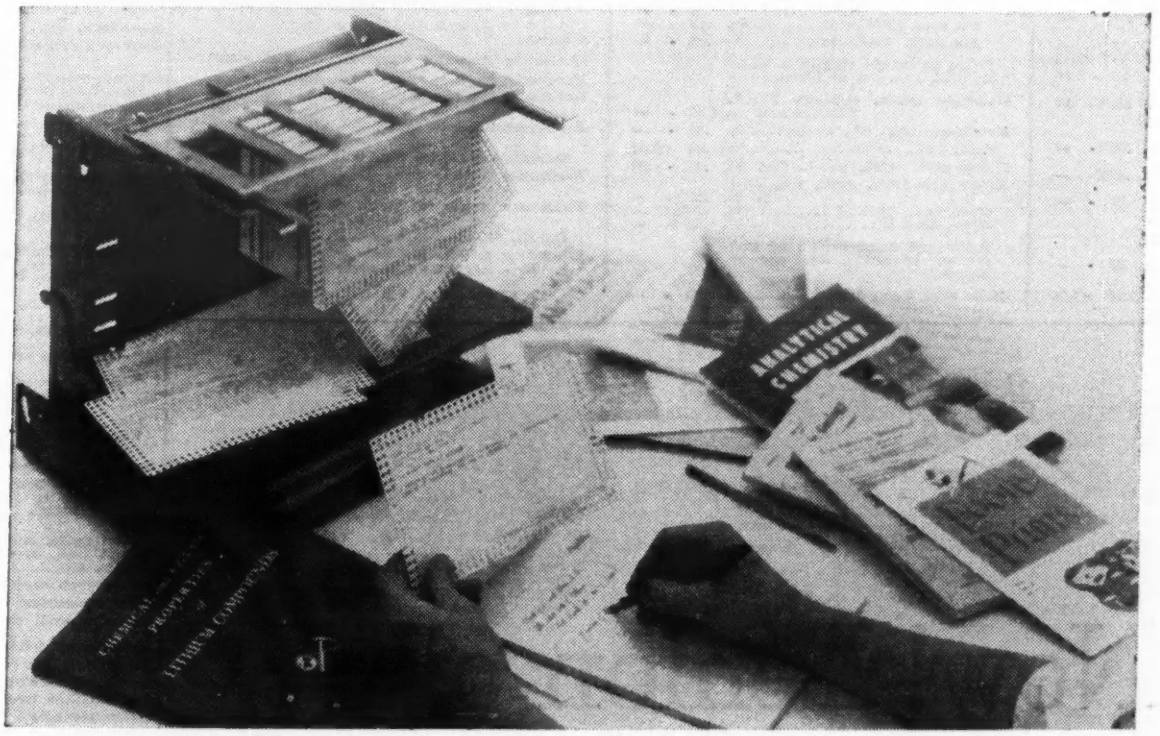

AT FOOTE the LITHIUM story is 450 feet long

The country's most exhaustive collection of printed material on lithium—its characteristics, compounds, and applications—rests on 450 feet of library shelving at Foote Mineral's Berwyn Research Library. Here is the up-to-the-minute historyof lithium . . . indexed for immediate access to any one of 13,000 references which chemically, physically, and metallurgically describe this most unusual of all metals. Begun more than a quarter century ago when Foote pioneered in the development of lithium, it is still growing at the rate of well over a foot of library shelf a week.

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• • •

Write for *Chemical and Physical Properties of Lithium Compounds* and a taste of what Foote's store of lithium information has to offer you. This Data Bulletin is available on request to the Technical Literature Department, Foote Mineral Company, 407 Eighteen West Chelten Building, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

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LITHIUM METAL, CHEMICALS, MINERALS • STRONTIUM CHEMICALS • ELECTROLYTIC MANGANESE METAL • WELDING GRADE FERRO ALLOYS • STEEL ADDITIVES • COMMERCIAL MINERALS AND ORES • ZIRCONIUM, TITANIUM, HAFNIUM (IODIDE PROCESS)

Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .13 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14½- .15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 • .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.34 • 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .23½- .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .59 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works..lb. .29 • —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works. lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 • —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 • —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .90 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 • 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms..lb. .37 • .38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .27½- —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malic acid, tech., dms.....lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .55 • .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .35 • —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .16 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms, lb. .25 • —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 • —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works..ton.148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis.....ton.144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis..ton.152.50 • —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.80 • 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd...lb. .36 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms, lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls..lb. .37½- —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .27 • —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms..lb. .24 • —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms.....lb. .28 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% Mn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.88.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E.....ton.95.55 • —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, ton.62.00 • —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock..ton.54.00 -57.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs.....lb. .34¾- .38
CBB, bgs.....lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .25½- .28
DK, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs.....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.....lb. .19¾- .22
WS, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 • —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works..lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works..lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms.....lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 • —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf..lb. .08¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs..lb. 6.25 • 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns .....lb. 4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .42 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis..lb. .44 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .52 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis..lb. .54 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.98 • —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.76 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms..lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms, lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 5.97 • 6.01
Tech., c.l., works.....lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 5.60 • —
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF.....lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask.255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14 • .14½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 • .15½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works.....lb. .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works..lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works..lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works .....lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld..gal. .35 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld..gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area..gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J..gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots., min., dlvd. metropolitan areas..gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more..lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld..lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1..lb. .20½- —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .21 • —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..gal. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....gal. .48½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .14 • —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. .....lb. 2.35 • 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. .....lb. .60 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld..lb. .62 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. 1.05 • —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis..lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs..lb. .79 • .89

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Now Exchange Lemon Oil California Cold-Pressed is tailor-made for your use.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exquisite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

Both Exchange product types—Number 410 and Number 413—provide full, unadulterated flavor, superb quality, matchless uniformity and exacting dependability. Look for the name "Exchange"—the standard of service—on the tamper-proof tab on the container.

Exchange

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CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC. 180 Varick Street New York 14, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.
UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald..lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men,, cyls., dlvd..lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnate .....lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity.. works..lb. .10 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots..lb.31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 - —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va..lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms..lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots..lb. .62 - —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots..gram. .63 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.30 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .445 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted.....lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works..lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, max. load limit works..lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works..lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works..lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. .....lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works..lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works..lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0675
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York..gal. .59 - —
Tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .60 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .61 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .67 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .77 - —
143-153 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .80½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .73 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .82 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. New York..gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .2233- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .32 - —
Newark, dlvd. .....gal. .3328- —
New York, dlvd. .....gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco..gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York..gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3.....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .20 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .20½- —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23½- —
Newark .....gal. .19 - —
New York .....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Providence .....gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works..lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .24 - .24½
tanks, New York .....gal. .28 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works..kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works ... kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works..lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content..lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works.lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies..lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E..lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l.lb. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).

Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs....lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs....lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs .....lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns .....oz.12.40 -12.60
Morphine actate, anhyd., cns....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns ... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots..lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs .....lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs .....lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs.....lb. .08½- Nom.
yellow, bgs .....lb. .10½- —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. ....lb. .17½ Nom.
Syn., bots. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, dms. .....lb. .26 - .28

IMPROVED MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS for both industrial and chemical applications

THE UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY OF MICHIGAN CHEMICAL MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS can solve many of your quality control problems. This uniformity and purity stem from the natural excellence of native brines coupled with Michigan Chemical Corporation's extensive production facilities and experience. Our controlled process with minimum impurities assures you of a high MgO content. You can rely, too, on uninterrupted deliveries of all types and quantities of magnesia compounds. Expanded plant capacities assure prompt, efficient service. Whatever your requirements — fillers, catalysts, or conditioners — you'll find Michigan Chemical a dependable source of supply.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. X SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

M-57-1

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Michigan Chemical magnesia compounds now serve the textile, ceramic, rubber, glass, paint, rayon, food, pharmaceutical and other industries. Write for the Michigan Chemical technical data and specifications on magnesia compounds as well as information on other Michigan Chemical products.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
549 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS RARE EARTH OXIDES, COMPOUNDS, AND METALS

Myrobalans—Octyl Phenol

Myrobalans, Bombay, bgs., ex dock	ton.	57.00	-58.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock	ton.	62.00	-63.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	79.00	-80.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.10	- .10¼
Myrrh gum, cs.	lb.	.55	- —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, 140°F. flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	- —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.155	- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	- —
New York	gal.	.19	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, Portland, Ore	gal.	.18	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.179	- —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18	- —
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	- —
group 3	gal.	.13875	- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.21½	- —
Chicago	gal.	.299	- —
Cleveland	gal.	.24½	- —
Newark	gal.	.20½	- —
New York	gal.	.20½	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	- —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.06¼	- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- .08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	- —
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.05	Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.11¾	- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).			
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).			
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	- —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50	- —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.50	- —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	- —
Naringin, fib. dms.	lb.	8.50	- —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	- .33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	- .32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28	- .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.45	- —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.50	- —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots.	lb.	575.00	- —
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.45	- 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	- —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.73	- .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80¾	- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	- .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	- —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½	- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.84	- —
Green, bbls.	lb.	.85	- —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50	- 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50	- 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	- —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	- —
Nicotinic acid. USP, dms., dlvd.	kilo.	8.00	- 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	7.50	- —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.05	- 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.55	- 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.05	- 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works. E	100 lbs.	7.55	- 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis. c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
	lb.	.20	- .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	- —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	- —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	- —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	- —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445	- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	- —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.73	- —
	works lb.	.72	- —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	- .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	- .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	- .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.75	- —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½	- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald	unit.	1.20	- —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.00	- 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works,	unit-ton.	2.95	+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½	- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	- —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l.,	lb.	.51	- —
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	- —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.			
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.53	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	- —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33	- —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59	- —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35	- .38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	2.80	- —
West Indian, bgs	lb.	2.80	- —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	15.00	- —
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	14.50	- —
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	- .12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	- .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.55	- —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾	- —
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾	- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots.	lb.	1.60	- 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

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...not a "by-product"!

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Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.18¾-	.19
tanks	lb.	.17¼-	—
Oleic acid, dbl-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.19¾-	.21¾
tanks	lb.	.17¾-	—
Single-dist., dms	lb.	.17¾-	.19¾
tanks	lb.	.15¾-	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms	lb.	.19	Nom.
Oleostearine, dms	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22 -	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50 -	7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00 -	9.00
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.30	Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis.	lb.	3.10 -	3.15
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00 -	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00 -	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00 -	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	-19 45
USP, gran., cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.75 -	—
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.55 -	—
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85 -	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 -	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	.45 -	.80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.16
Sweet, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.00 -	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55 -	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68 -	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).

Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.40 -	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19 -	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00 -	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.78 -	.80
refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.85 -	.87
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾-	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.14 -	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75 -	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92 -	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
Palm oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.14¾-	.16¾
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	—
Papain, USP, African, bots	lb.	6.00 -	—
USP, Ceylon, bots.	lb.	6.00 -	6.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00 -	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05 -	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs	lb.	.26 -	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	—

Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Para toner, red, bbls	lb.	1.15 -	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.30 -	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710-	—
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM tanks, refy.	lb.	.0815-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0813-	—

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy	gal.	.14 -	—

Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse	lb.	.167 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.182 -	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20 -	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21½-	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—

Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.50 -	.53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.3395-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.51 -	—

Paratoluenesulpononamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44 -	.47
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Patchouli oil, dms.	lb.	6.00 -	—

Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).

Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.90 -	—

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

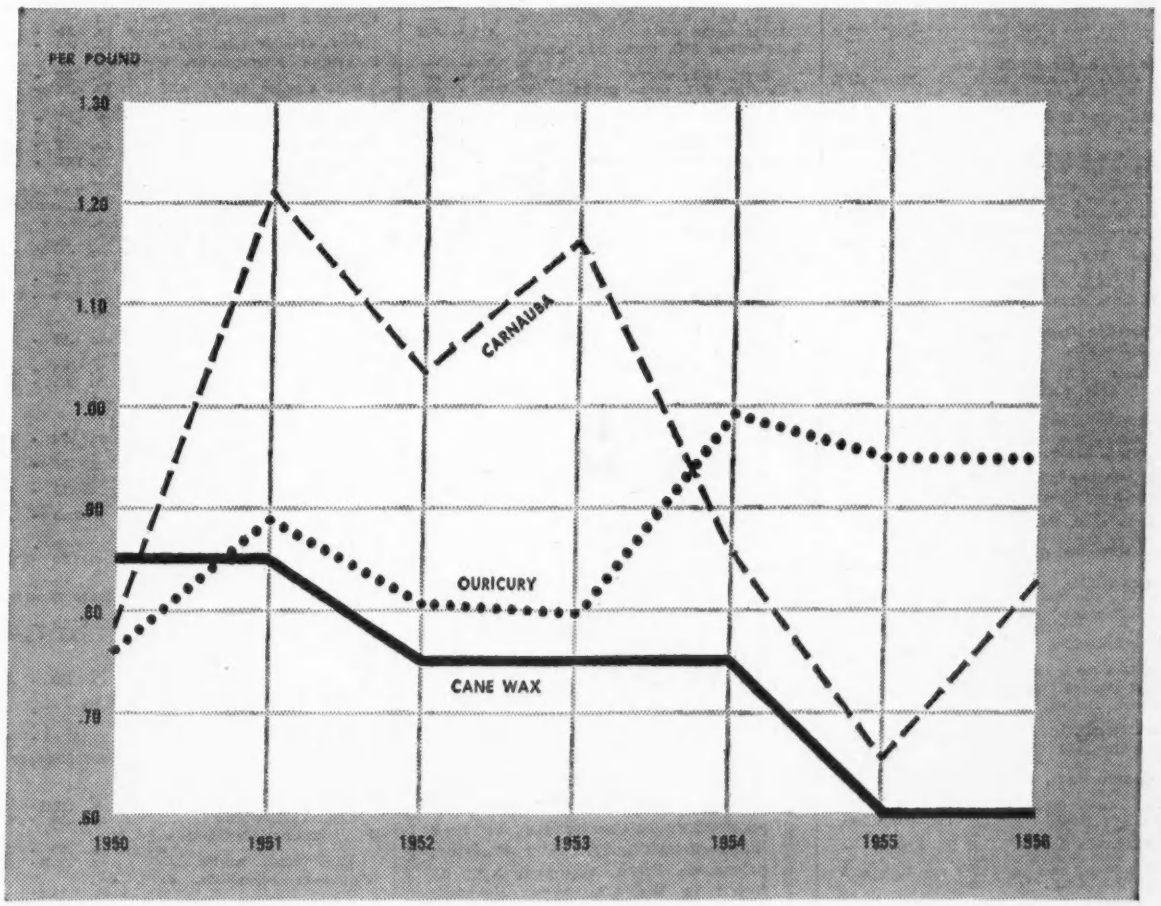
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	45.00 -	—
Solvent extracted, bgs., mills	ton.	42.00 -	—

Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.13¾-	—
Refd., dms	lb.	.19½-	.19¾
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05 -	2.08
Dom., tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Imp., Danish, ex whse.	lb.	1.28 -	—
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk., 1,000,000 units.		.0675-	.0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0675	-.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0775-	.0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	.30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy.	gal.	.14 -	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs.	lb.	.28½-	—
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	—
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs. new crop	lb.	No prices.	
Mombasa, bgs., shipt.	lb.	.56 -	.57
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.42 -	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	—
White, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Imp., USP, bls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.	lb.	4.75 -	6.50
Redist., USP, dms.	lb.	5.25 -	6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼-	—
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.35 -	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.30 -	—

Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms	lb	3.00 -	—
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼-	—
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04¼-	—
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅛-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅛-	—
snow white, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08⅛-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅝-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06⅛-	—
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¼-	—

Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).



The Truth About Wax Prices!

The chart gives you a clear picture of the steady, dependable price structure of Cane Wax compared to the wide fluctuation of Carnauba and Ouricury which can create such serious buying problems. And that's not all, the world's largest group of wax scientists has recently developed cane waxes that offer users completely new opportunities for economy and standards of quality in their products. WARWICK WAX COMPANY offers you complete technical information and expert laboratory assistance in implementing these new waxes in your formulations.

CANE WAX—

1. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** not subject to severe price fluctuation.
2. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** always free of adulteration.
3. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** produced with laboratory controlled uniformity.
4. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** produced domestically.
5. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** available for same day or overnight delivery no matter where you are.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SAMPLES AND DATA, WRITE . . .

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Petroleum Sulfonate—Red Oil

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, drench, fib. dms., t.l., frt. adjusted lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
o-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
p-Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs lb. .23½- .26
Phlorogiucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosphite, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.115 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.515 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.165 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.165 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.165 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.82 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E. frt equald. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
Amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1695- .1750
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
tins, cs., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms. inclu., l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.15 - —
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works gal. .92 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld lb. 2.84 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.88 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 98.00 - 101.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28 - —
Iranian, lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs lb. .27½- —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton. 26.25 - —
bgs., c.l., works July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .776 - .848
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .94
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .093 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No Prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
Purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works. long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pyroxylin scrap, unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - .47½- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27 - .33
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾- —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

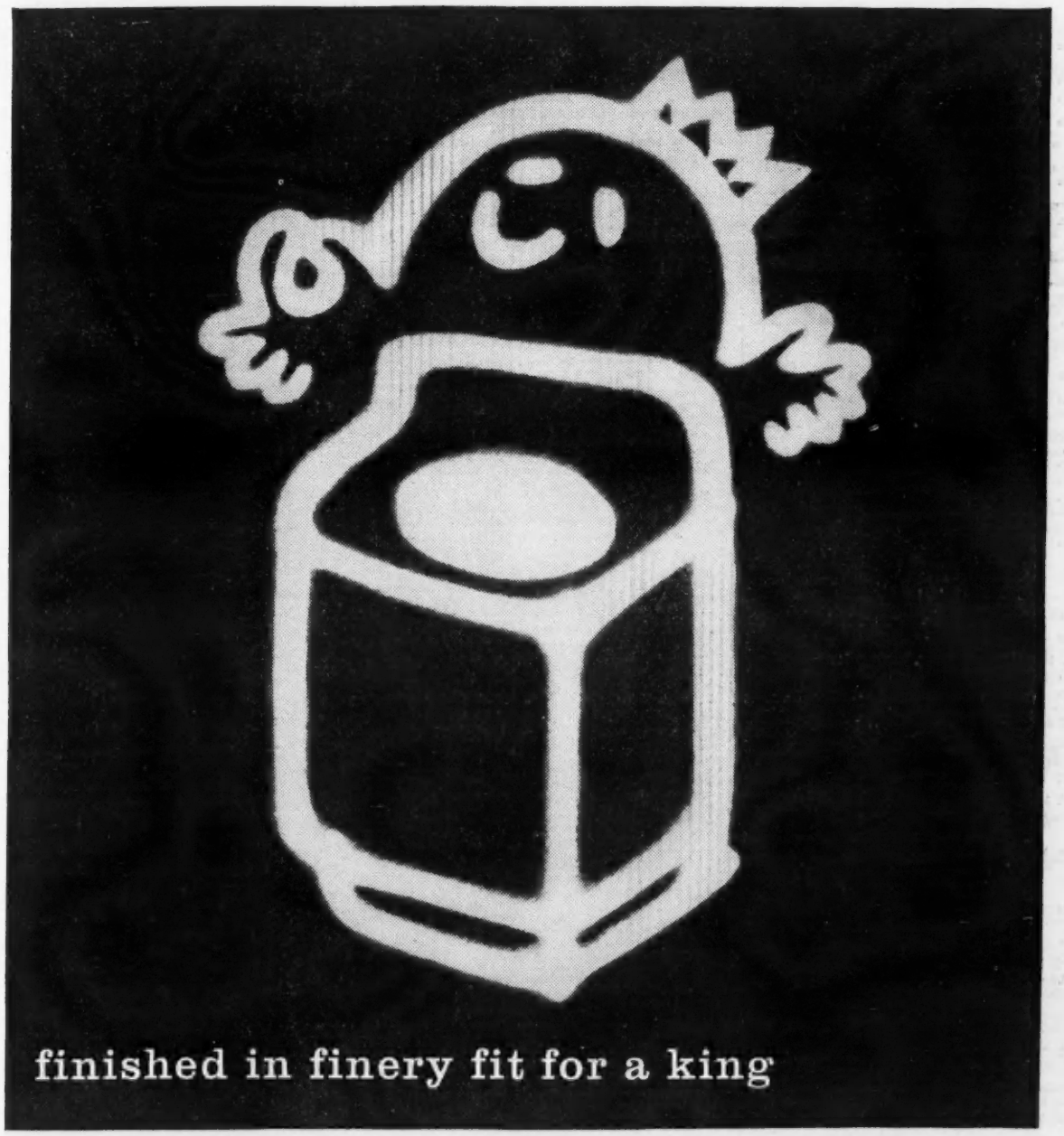
Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls..lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.....gram. 2.40 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs..lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs.lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb.32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs..lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd....kilo.65.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin 5-phosphate-sodium bots., 100-kilo. lots or more.kilo.125.00 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .15 - .15½
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots....oz.40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms..lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. .....lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse..lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco..gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 .....gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots.....kilo.17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo .....kilo.18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. .....lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls .....lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works .....lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York..lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis .....lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. .....lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. .....lb. .44 - —
Italian .....lb. .26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots.....lb.30.00 - —
Dalmatian, cns. .....lb. 4.75 - —
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. .....lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. .....lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs.....lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs.....lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips..bgs. .63 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms....lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. .....lb.17.00 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.....lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. .....lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns .....lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis..lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.50 -16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works..lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .66 - .70
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.12.00 - —
Senega root, bls. .....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls..lb. .19 - —
siftings .....lb. .17 - —
pods, bls. .....lb. .14 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. .....lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .15 - —
Serpentaria root, bls .....lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms.....lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. .....lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. .....lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. .....lb. N.P.

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .51 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .62 - —
Refd., lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots.lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots....lb. .36 - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .35 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .23 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs..Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .87 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .87⅜- —
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots .....oz. .87½- —
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots .....oz. .87¾- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .62⅜- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .63½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots .....oz. .64⅛- —
bots., 250-oz. lots .....oz. .64⅜- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls. .....lb. .45 - —
Powd., bls. ....lb. .45 - —
Whole, bls. .....lb. .38 - .40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots .....lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¾- .14⅛
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works..lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14⅛
Soln., dms., works.....gal. .59 - .67



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A FAMILY OF FOUR AROMATICS FOR ALL OF INDUSTRY'S REQUIREMENTS

Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots gram. .0135- —

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .46 - —

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾

Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —

Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —

Sodium borate (see Borax).

Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works, lb. .40 - —

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).

Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .03 - —

Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14¾ - .16½

Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV, gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½

Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10

Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —

Sodium gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
Tech., dms. lb. .35 - —

Sodium hydride, powd., dms., works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75

Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).

Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —

Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28

Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).

Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —

Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —

Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —

Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —

Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —

Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton. 204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton. 247.50 - —

Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 8.55

Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 7.25

Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .73 - .74

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).

Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 46.00 - —

Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90

Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —

Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34

Sodium pentachlorate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21½

Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40

Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½

Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 - .80

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —

Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .633 - .692

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 120.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —

Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd, E lb. 2.15 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .215 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F. b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 10°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39

Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Soln., NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 45.50 - 46.00

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11⅞- —

Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1642- .1662
tanks lb. .1442- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1612- .1637
tanks lb. .1412- —
salad, dms. lb. .1662- .1687
tanks lb. .1462- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Single-distilled, dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼

Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —

Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —

Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90

Spearmint leaves, dom., bls oz. .75 - —

Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 4.25 - —

Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —

Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .36

Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —

Spruce oil, cns., dms lb. 2.80 - —

Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20

St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15

Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .79 - .80

Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.05½- 1.06½

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .915 - 1.409
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .80 - .81

Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.07

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.59 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, New York lb. .06¼- .09¼

Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16

Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09

Star root (see Helonias root).

Stargrass root (see Aletris root).

Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61

Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¼
Single pressed, bgs. lb. .14¾- .16¾
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½

Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20

Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875

Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875

Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —

Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —

Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 - —

Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.40 - —

Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —

Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —

Strontium sulfate, air floated, 80% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15

Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).

Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50

Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —

Syn. rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75

Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. lb. .0885- —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —

Sugar (see Sucrose).

Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼

Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50

Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60

Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20

Sulfacetamide-sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - 5.40

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
USP, powd., dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75

Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 11.60 - 12.10

Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —

Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 - 11.15

Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75

Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
Powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00

Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50

Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50

Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75

Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —

Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50

Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00

Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
USP, powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65

Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90

Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long-ton. 26.50 - —
bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 28.00 - —
bulk, dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton. 28.00 - —
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 25.00 - —
Refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs, 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .04½- —
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04 - —

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works .....ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works .....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works .....ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works.....ton.23.93 - —

Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾

Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works..ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works.....ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —

Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.130.00 Nom.

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore..unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J., unit-ton. .90 - .93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla..unit-ton. .98 - —

Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns..lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. .....lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.25 - —

2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works..ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.20.00 -35.00

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works .....lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works .....lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¼- .10¼
tanks, works .....lb. .07½- .08½
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works....ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works .....ton.30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .07¾- .07⅞
fancy, bleachable, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅛- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07 - .07⅛
prime, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07⅛- .07⅜
special, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07⅛- .07¼
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08⅜- .08⅝
50%, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .09⅝- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms.....lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks .....lb. .13¼- —
Hydrogenated, dms. .....lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l....lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, ..unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk ... unit-ton. 6.00 - —

Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. .....lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .12½- .13⅛
Siamese, AAA, same basis....lb. .08 - .09
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .47 - .49
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis .....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis .....gal. .46 - —
30-33%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).

Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots..lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. .....lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. .....lb. .42 - .45

Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms .lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. .....lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. .....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. .....lb. .55 - .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone, USP 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .62½- —

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald..lb. .73 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark N. J.lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Denver....lb. .365 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver....lb. .375 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. .....lb.12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .....lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms .lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.60.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms kilo.62.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots..lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots.....lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —

Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms..lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. .....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Tech., white, cns .....lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. .....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) .....lb. 1.00¼- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .24½- —

Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksnville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
bgs., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y ton.137.50 - —
bgs., 5 ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l .....lb. .09½- —
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. kilo.148.00 - —

Benzoflex® Plasticizers, a series of eight benzoate esters, are ideal for fast, low-cost processing of vinyl compounds.

Low-cost Benzoflex offers high solvation, low temperature fusion, good clarity and gloss, pleasant odor, high refractive index, and many other advantages.

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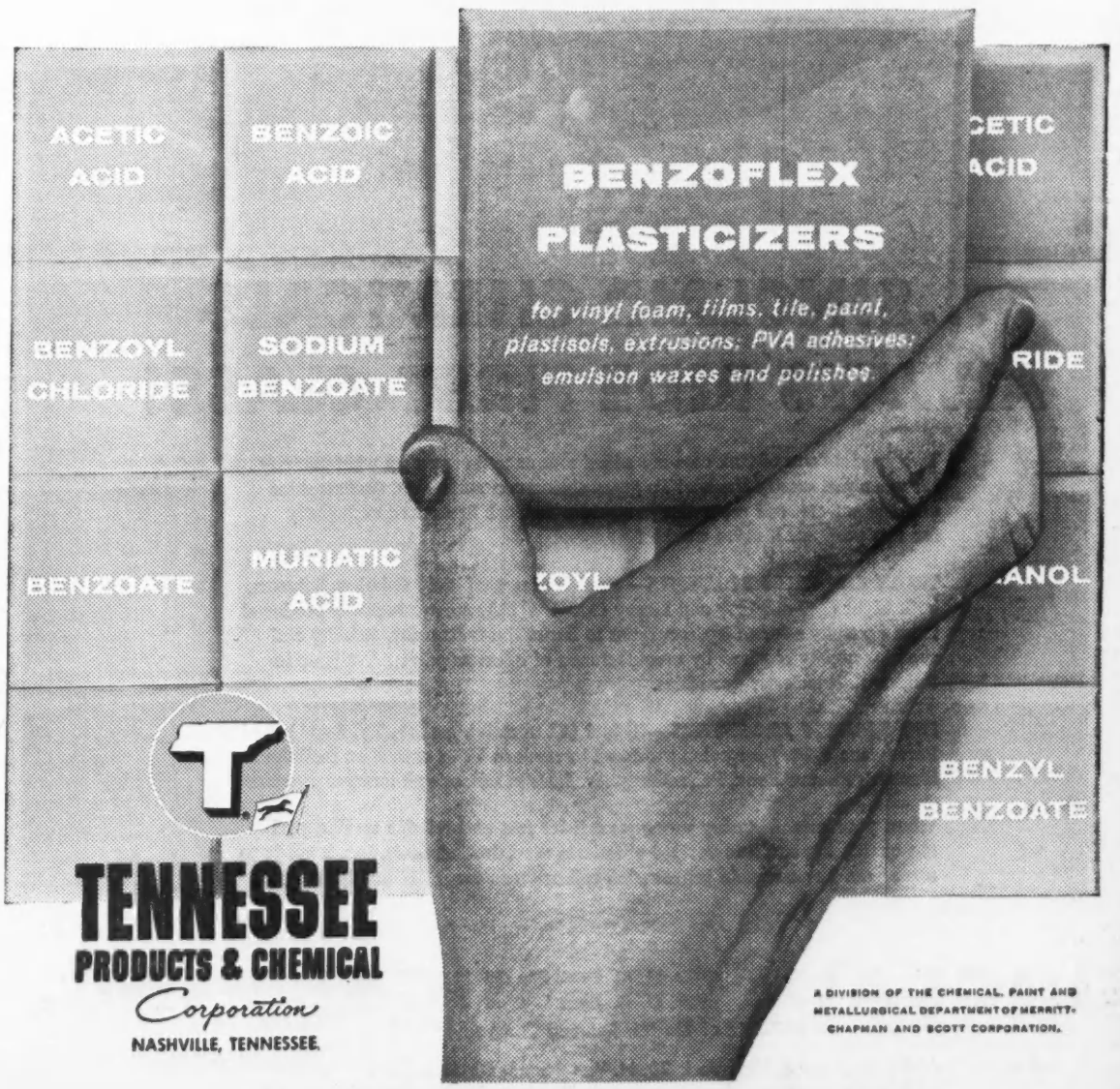


dl-a-Tocopherol—Valonia Extract

dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots..kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots.....kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis..lb. 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis.....lb. 1.35 - —

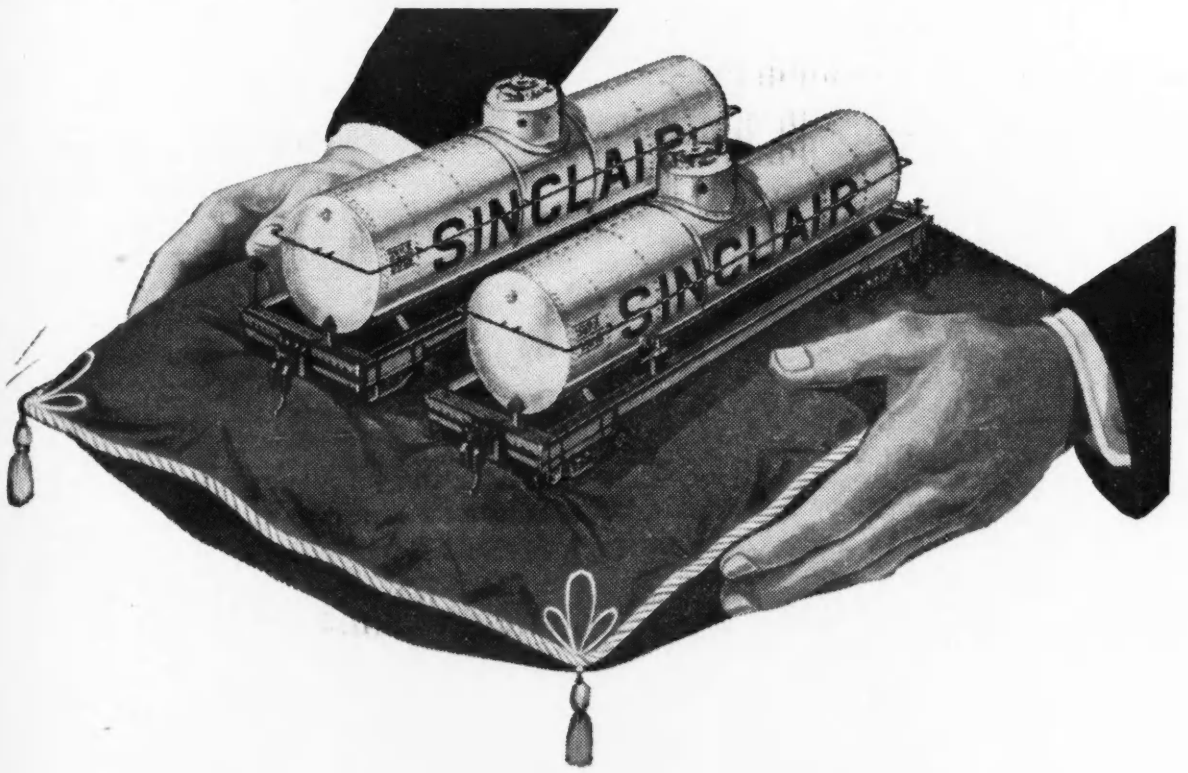
Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis..lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham, dist.....gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist .....gal. .32 - —
Cleveland, dist.....gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist.....gal. .32 - —

Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md...gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind .....gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - .35½
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - .35½
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .35 - .35½
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex .....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - .35½
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .34 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l..... lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld..lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .60 - .61

o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works..lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis...lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.40
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver..lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .65 - —



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HIGH PURITY AROMATICS – Toluol (1° nitration grade), Xylol (5°), and Paraxylene (98%) are being produced by modern Udex extraction facilities at Sinclair's Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery. Available in full, or split tank car quantities.

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(Affiliate of Sinclair Refining Company)

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155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois • Phone: Financial 6-5900

Trichloroacetic acid, bots .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works. .....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .15¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald .....lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works. frt. adjusted lb. .40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks same basis. .....lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald .....lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Tripropylene phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....grams. .55 - .58
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .24½
tanks, New York.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dom. mills .....lb. .22 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works .lb. 4.00 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works....lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald....lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms....lb. .28 - .45

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .35 - .39¼
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis..lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y....lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works...lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works....lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. .....lb. 1.43 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E., ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E..ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va..ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis..ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis..ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. .....lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. .....lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works.....lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.88.00 - —
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10½ Nom.

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java, cns. lb. 18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, moylbdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, dld., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., works lb. .17½- —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75- —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram 245.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram 185.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
bls., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.03 - —
bls., 5-24-lb. lots, cns., New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton. 80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 75.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08273- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.35 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .20 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormseed oil, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - .35½
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - .35½
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - .35½
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - .35½
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Xylenol cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., sam basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

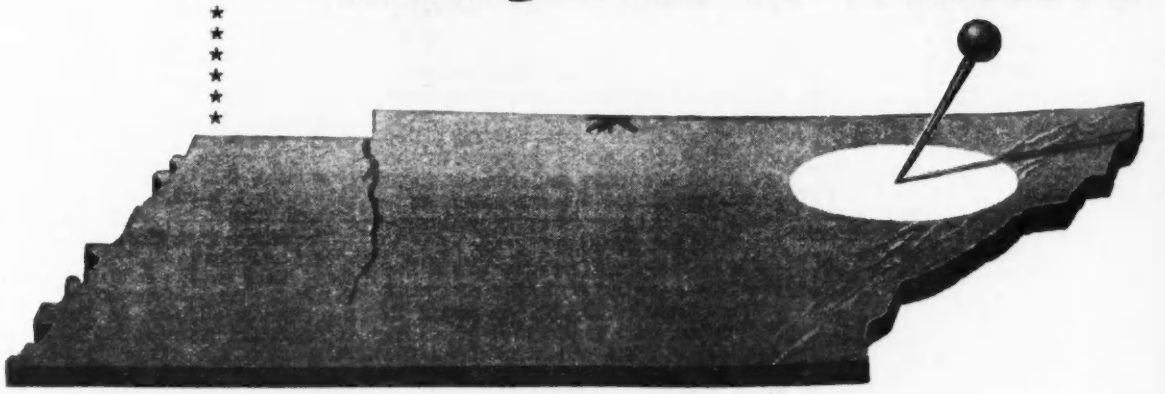
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Sacchomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

—Continued on page 67

We've discovered
PART OF AMERICA'S FUTURE
underground in Tennessee



As the American economy has expanded, the use of zinc by industry has greatly accelerated, until today's per capita consumption of zinc shows a giant 24% increase over the per capita consumption only seven years ago.

But what about the future? With zinc's importance to Industry's ever-increasing demands, what about the supply?

In recent months, American Zinc has discovered a part of America's industrial future... underground in Tennessee. In the East Tennessee area, mining properties which adjoin American Zinc's long-established Mascot, Tenn., mining operations, exploration and development have confirmed zinc ore reserves underground which are equivalent to *more than 75 years' production at the current rate* of mines now operating in this area.

Tomorrow's zinc for automobile grills and trim... the galvanized coatings for steel... zinc for die-castings and brass... zinc pigments for paints and rubber... now lies underground in American Zinc's Tennessee development.

American Zinc, lead & smelting company
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Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schnell
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Drug Trade Powwow Plans

Behind the sixth annual pharmaceutical conference, scheduled for May 8, under the sponsorship of Rutgers (New Jersey State) University, is an opinion which has been stated as follows:

"New drug developments, changes in marketing and advertising patterns, and a revolutionary upheaval in retail distributive methods have made it imperative that all segments of the pharmaceutical industry and profession strive to revaluate and strengthen their organizational structure in order to attain a greater degree of efficacy in every phase of their business and professional activities."

Before the conference lies a problem that demands far more than the exploration of professional and economic developments for which it is said to afford an opportunity. In all human endeavors, exploration must be adequately supplemented with operation to produce any results. It must earnestly be desired that the Rutgers conference will at least point the way toward the operational — cooperational — activity which is demanded by today's problems of the drug trade.

Those problems are far more commercial than professional. Recognition of that is clearly indicated in the nature of the addresses which will constitute the forenoon program of the conference, especially by that on "The Methods of Meeting the Competitive Trends Affecting the Retail Drug Field." There is no way of knowing to what, if any, extent that topic will encompass the combustible controversy over the sale of packaged medicines in other than drug stores.

It is logically to be expected that the afternoon panel handling of questions from the audience will have more fire than the forenoon addresses. It is noteworthy in that connection that the panelists do not include a representative of the packaged medicine segment of the trade.

There are many broad-gauge matters which the drug trade conference would do well to consider; albeit they are not exactly within the scope of the announced topics. One of them is the implications which already attend the federal antitrust approaching of the question of why all producers of Salk polio vaccine are quoting the same prices. That strikes directly at the organizational structure of the manufacturing segment of the trade and has much the appearance of a trend in the direction of another "drug trust" action similar to that of about a half-century ago which wrought many changes in organizational structures in the trade.

Another, but dissimilar, matter of concern is presented by the progress of the World Health Organization campaign for the speedy eradication of malaria, comprising some 700 projects in 120 countries and lesser areas. Especially of interest is the suggestion included in the report which the director-general will make to the World Health Assembly opening May 7 in Geneva, that, because of the increasing difficulties attending insecticidal efficiency, the malaria problem be attacked by way of the distribution for human consumption of salt containing anti-malarial drugs.

Of more direct and imperative concern is the increasing combative reaction against tranquilizer and "sleeper" drugs. The recent topping off of legislative attention in that area by the orders in the army and the air force grounding pilots who are using tranquilizers will do much to bring the reaction of the public to a head.

Similarly demanding attention is the squabble over the returning of enemy assets seized by the United States in connection with World War II. The question of what will result from the General Aniline squabble, with its aspect of "who have got what from whom and why" is not without possibility of eventuality with reference to assets of a drug nature.

Off at other angles are the recently announced cooperation of the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Trade Commission in the policing of radio and television advertising, and the congressional budget squabble over the financing of drug research by the National Health Institutes. There is also the latest move by the Food and Drug Administration with relation to dentifrices containing a fluoride.

The reasons for revaluating and strengthening various things and conditions in the drug trade are many and big. With a purpose of at least getting acquainted with some of them, there should be an SRO attendance and outspoken participation by representatives of every segment of the drug trade at this year's Rutgers conference.

Discrimination in Employment

The President's Committee on Government Contracts will hold a closed-door meeting in Chicago April 30 and May 1, including sessions with representatives of industrial concerns and leaders of organized labor and social agencies in the area. Apparently this will be the first step in a purpose to "take directly to the community" the story of the committee's efforts to end discrimination because of race, religion, color, or national origin in work done under government contract. There is no indication that on this occasion or in its visits to other communities the committee will pay any attention to the story of factors affecting employment conditions in the community.

It may be assumed that the committee is starting its community visits in Chicago because the discriminations which it is designed to eliminate are not very marked in that area. Nevertheless, the proceedings of its several conferences there should be quite usefully informative for those who are fortunate enough to be permitted to attend. The conditions of attendance have not been generally publicized further than that the public will not be admitted. There is no reason to expect that there will be any more publicizing of anything else having to do with the meeting.

The elimination of what is popularly referred to as discrimination in employment offers an almost insoluble problem. Discrimination has so many aspects that it is impossible to reconcile such differences as, for example, the earnest advocacy of equality in civil rights by organized labor with its vehement condemnation of the anti-discrimination legislation known as "right-to-work laws."

Enforcement of the federal demand that there be no discrimination on the stated bases in employment under government contracts is bound to result in discrimination against contractors, especially on a geographic basis. And the fault cannot in any logical manner be laid upon the contract-seeking employer. There are sections of the country in which it is simply impossible to get essentially qualified employees to work on the same force—or even in the same place—with those of another race or color. Integration cannot be forced upon those who do not want it. That is a matter of self-determination, not of discrimination.

The participation of industrial leaders in the Chicago meeting of the contract committee will be of an informal luncheon type. The announcement says that there will be fifty such participants. There is no indication of the extent to which they will include representatives of chemical and related concerns. That representation should be adequate on the basis of all segments of those enterprises which are essential to the effective handling of government needs. There is no more need in those segments than there is in any others for particular instruction in matters of discrimination. But, they should know what it is all about and should have opportunity to make known all that is about.

Discrimination because of race, religion, color, or national origin should be eliminated from all employment policies. So should that based on labor-union status. But, as long as the latter is apparently beyond the law, insistence with respect to the former is badly discriminatory against employers in favor of employees.

The same applies with respect to employment practices; although in that respect employers have little, if anything, to say in the matter. It is all determined by employees.

Discrimination in employment calls for a great deal more and better study, by industrial organizations and labor organizations, social agencies and government agencies. On the basis of knowledge attained by way of such study, the imperatively needed education of all concerned should be undertaken. In due course then there might be, at least would be, reason to expect a fair measure of general conversion to the necessary, desirable belief.

Washington Talks It Over

House May Deal Some Breadbasket Punches to Government's Mobilization Machinery in Budget-Slashing Drive.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

In its desire to cut federal spending and set up the budget for a reduction in taxes next year, the house may be dealing some rather serious body blows to the defense mobilization machinery of the government. And industry, whether it realizes it or not, may have a big stake in the kind of economy that is taking place. At least that is the talk being heard in high government circles.

Two actions have taken place which are giving mobilization officials great concern. They are the refusal of the house to vote any funds to continue operation of the industry divisions of BDSA, and in appropriating money to the ICC for next fiscal year, the house specifically instructed that none of the funds are to be spent for mobilization work.

The industry divisions of the BDSA are actually the operating arms of the Office of Defense Mobilization. While ODM makes the overall policy on material supplies and distribution, the industry divisions are the agencies that carry out the policy.

Where industry will be concerned in the matter is this: If the BDSA industry committees are wiped out, who then is to administer the materials distribution programs?

It is reported that among the congressional pruners largely responsible for cutting out these funds, there is a feeling that this function should be turned over to the military. Since the distribution control programs are essentially for the benefit of the military, they should handle them, it is said. But civilian industries which have had to fight for raw materials when supplies were short will readily understand what this can mean.

Officials are wondering if maybe they haven't invited the cuts by setting up the defense mobilization budget the way they did. Instead of scattering parts of the budget here and there among the government agencies to become vulnerable to the economy axe, they are now beginning to believe it would have been better to seek a lump sum for the ODM which in turn would reappropriate it to the agencies that carry out its orders and policies.

A lump sum appropriation tagged specifically for defense mobilization is something the public can understand and congressmen would be reluctant to touch. But little bits of the money spread around here and there can be knocked out without the public being the wiser, and the congressmen can crow about how they were able to reduce the overall spending by this department or that by such and such a percent.

Malaria Being Wiped Out

The malaria eradication program in the Americas is moving along on schedule. Since the first of this year, approximately one million houses have been sprayed out of an estimated five million houses in malarious areas which must be reached before continental eradication is achieved.

A special fund set up by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, regional office for the World Health Organization for the Western Hemisphere, has been augmented by another $500,000 by a pledge from the Dominican Republic which has just paid its first installment of $100,000. The US previously contributed $1.5 million to the fund.

Standard eradication procedures are being developed in the malarious areas by the various national health services as rapidly as the availability of funds and of technically-trained personnel will permit.

These include the mapping out of "working areas" numbering of all houses in such areas, and establishing warehouses at key points for storage of insecticides. Each country is aiming at a full eradication program in five years from the time the program is initiated.

Veterinary Drug Needs in Europe

Europe may be in the market soon for large quantities of vaccines for use against the foot-and-mouth disease. There has been a disturbing rise in the incidence of this disease in Europe and at a meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organization commission for control of the disease it was decided that vigorous steps must be taken to prevent its spread.

The campaign has as its ultimate objective the eradication of the disease by the systematic slaughter of all infected or in-contact animals. However, most countries are not yet in a position to embark on so radical a policy. Therefore, the plan envisages an initial stage of large-scale vaccination, and reinforcement of sanitary control measures.

Obviously the carrying out of this large-scale vaccination campaign implies that the countries of Europe will have at their disposal effective vaccines in sufficient quantity and at prices within reach. The control commission will take an active part in helping countries to procure the necessary vaccines at prices as low as possible.

Contracts to Little Business

Little business is getting a bigger slice of the government contract work. According to the Small Business Administration, government contracts totaling $506,800,270 were set aside for exclusive award to small business firms in the first nine months of this fiscal year—nearly double that of the same period in 1956.

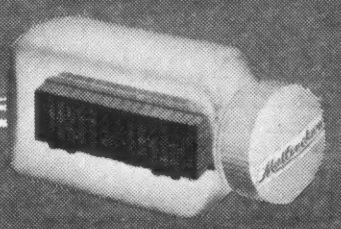
SBA administrator Wendell Barnes says that a total of $1,619,593,650 in proposed purchases have been set aside for small business since the agency was established. Procurement agencies report that individual contracts amounting to $993,815,048 have been awarded to date.

The small business set-aside programs are now in operation at 140 of the principle military and federal civilian agency purchasing offices throughout the country.

Mallinckrodt quality is the same...

IN CARLOADS FOR YOUR PROCESSES

AS IN BOTTLES FOR YOUR LABORATORY



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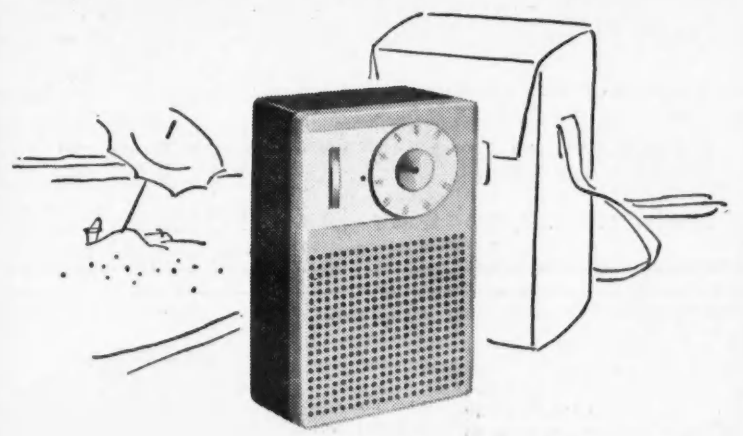

Synthetic Rubber

Potassium sulfate supplied by Mallinckrodt plays a significant part as an electrolyte to control the degree of polymerization in the manufacture of synthetic latex rubber. While this is an important application, it is not the only one. Important too, is the use of *potassium sulfate* in the manufacture of dry cell batteries . . . gypsum wall board . . . and many other products.

Electronic Devices

In batteries *mercuric chloride* is used as a depolarizer, *mercurous chloride* is an electrolyte, and *mercuric oxide* is used as a depolarizer in certain special-use cells. Apart from the electronics field, *mercurous chloride* has such varied functions as a polymerization catalyst in the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride and as a fungicide in the treatment of seed potatoes. *Mercuric oxide* is used as an anti-fouling agent in marine paints.

Your particular application of these *and other Mallinckrodt industrial chemicals* may be different. Drop us a note on your requirements — *you might be better served by Mallinckrodt.*

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MICHIGAN ALKALI DIVISION • HEADQUARTERS FOR ALKALIES
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Heavy Chemicals

A producer of hydrofluoric acid and other mineral acids last week announced higher steel drum deposit prices. Otherwise, price activity among inorganic heavy chemicals was held to a minimum. Buying and selling was tempered by declines in automobile, textile, paper, aluminum, glass and steel production, as well as the drop in new housing starts. Chemical makers continued to be optimistic about the outlook for the second quarter, however. Demand for sulfuric acid for use in the production of fertilizers has shown a definite upswing during the week.

Soda ash was in long supply, with demand slow. The market for chlorine and caustic soda remained in good balance, since output has been fairly well geared to slipping demand.

Pesticide inquiry for chlorine has remained active, as has export demand for caustic. Domestic interest for the alkalies has been dampened by inventory-conscious consumers, who wish to keep reserves as low as possible.

Supplies of salt cake continued to grow moderately as kraft paper consumers preferred to use up what they had on hand rather than come into the market for new quantities at this time.

The silicofluoride market remained easy, and a buildup of stocks in producers' hands was reported, due in large part to increased phosphate production, of which silicofluorides are a byproduct.

The Bureau of Mines estimates that when present aluminum expansions are completed, that industry will require in the neighborhood of 10 million tons of bauxite per year.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 20 at 93.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 94.4 percent for the previous week, and 103.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1956
104.40	104.40	104.14	101.57

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons.

	February	January	Change Percent
Hydrochloric	74,924	77,779	—4
Nitric	231,148	237,519	—3
Phosphoric	351,154	337,694	+4
Sulfuric (gross)	1,312,547	1,386,063	—5

Hydrochloric—Demand for this acid has not been as sharply affected by the decline in steel output as has inquiry for sulfuric. Although crude runs to refineries have been reduced, petroleum acidizing demand has been well maintained.

The market position of this chemical varied as to producer and area. Some makers readily conceded that the market for this acid was miserable, while others pointed out that recently installed firmer prices in the southwest and mid-south, notoriously weak areas heretofore, have been holding nicely.

All were in agreement that there was plenty of acid around to fill consumers' needs. Byproduct muriatic output has been heavy during the last few weeks largely due to stepped-up pesticide production.

Hydrofluoric—Cutbacks in steel have not affected sales of this acid, since stainless steel output, a key factor in consumption, has not been bothered by steel declines.

A producer announced an increase of $10 per drum for deposit prices on steel drums for aqueous hydrofluoric acid. The deposit is refundable on return of the drums.

Nitric—Stainless steel output has helped to keep this market firm, despite declines registered among other end uses.

Sulfuric—Lower steel output and the lateness of the fertilizer season have definitely hurt this market. Last week there was some optimism, however, as demand for use in manufacture of fertilizers began to come to life.

Steel production just about held its own last week, estimated at 2,310,000 tons, or 90.3 percent of capacity as against the previous week's figure of 2,313,000 tons, or 90.4 percent of capacity.

These figures compare with actual output for last year during the corresponding period, which amounted to 2,473,000 tons, or 100.5 percent of 1956 capacity.

Producers reported that despite cutbacks in consumption by large quantity users, small package business (carboys, bottles, drums and the like) has been active.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals, in tons.

	February	January	Change Percent
Calcium carbide	77,754	89,275	—13
Caustic soda, electrolytic	292,154	335,924	—13
lime-soda process	29,768	29,489	+ 1
Chlorine gas	291,428	334,403	—13
Soda ash	376,731	379,549	— 1

Caustic Soda—Buying interest was reported moderately active for a number of end uses, considering cutbacks in inventories on the part of some large volume users.

This market, despite the general slipping of demand over the past few weeks, has been held in good balance, and inventories in the hands of producers have not piled up, owing to cutbacks in chlorine output.

Chlorine—The strike at the works of a producer in the southwest, which went practically unnoticed in the trade while it was in effect, was recently ended.

In sympathy with declining sales in a large number of end uses, demand for chlorine has shown a gradual decrease for the last few weeks. Pesticide consumption has been the notable exception among large volume consumers, due to anticipation of the spring and summer season.

Producers of chlorine were optimistic last week, and a rise in demand during the current quarter was generally forecast. The present market was in fairly good balance.

Soda Ash—It was conceded that this market was soft, having been affected by a number of factors in the current basic economy of the nation.

Declines in soda ash consumption have been ascribed to lower automobile production, fewer housing starts, and slackening output rates in the paper and aluminum industries.

Sodium Bicarbonate—There has not been much change in this market for several months. The prepared baking mix industry continues to be a key factor, accounting for a large portion of total consumption.

Sodium Silicofluoride—This material and other silicofluorides have been in a gradually easing supply position for some time. Producers' stocks were deemed adequate to fill buyers' needs last week without delay.

Heavier phosphate production in Florida has been one of the reasons for a more plentiful supply of silicofluorides. Demand has remained about steady, as have prices.

Sodium Sulfate—Sellers of saltcake noted last week that kraft paper mills have been reducing inventories, resulting in a moderate increase of stocks in the hands of producers.

This has occurred despite a downturn in production of rayon, Mannheim hydrochloric acid, and bichromate output, three considerable sources of saltcake.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary aluminum in January totaled 147,029 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was a decline of 1,362 tons compared with December, 1956, but was an increase of 6,635 tons, or 4.7 percent from the January, 1956, total.

January month-end stocks of 145,131 tons were more than seven times the quan-

tity held a year ago and were considered by industry spokesmen as ample to meet current requirements but not representing an oversupply of metal.

It is anticipated that production in the United States will be reduced about 5 percent during the first quarter, due to low water supplies in the Bonneville and Tennessee Valley areas.

Copper—The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments, and stocks of copper metal, in tons:

	March	*February*
Production:		
Crude primary	148,153	143,171
Secondary	11,459	10,577
Refined	264,649	242,952
Shipments	263,271	214,796
Stocks	369,256	370,128
United States	*March*	*February*
Production:		
Crude primary	96,023	92,508
Secondary	9,964	8,941
Refined	143,961	134,291
Shipments	113,571	101,565
Stocks	140,191	136,502

Lead—Metal has remained at a stable price of 16c. per pound, New York, since January 13, 1956. Buying interest last week was moderately active for immediate needs.

Mercury—This market continued quiet. Metal was quoted at $255 to $257 per flask, spot.

Silver — Bullion continued without change, quoted at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot. on Friday.

Tin—Market for straits metal fluctuated narrowly. Tin was quoted at $1.00¼c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Strategic Material Stockpile Up Sharply in Last Half

An additional 500,000 tons of materials were delivered to the national stockpile during the final six months of 1956 at a cost of $177.1 million, raising the total value of the stockpile to $6.5 billion towards the overall objective of $11 billion, the Office of Defense Mobilization reported last week. An additional $350 million of materials were on order as of December 31, 1956.

The principal materials acquired for the stockpile were metallurigical chromite, copper, iodine, synthetic manganese dioxide, phlogophite mica splittings, nickel, lead and zinc.

All but lead and zinc were acquired toward the minimum stockpile objectives of $6.6 billion. At the end of the year the minimum objective was $1.4 billion short of the goal.

Most of the deliveries during the July-December period were of materials previously contracted for. New stockpile purchases totaled $62.3 million, of which $14.2 million were for minimum objectives and the remining $48.1 million for long term objectives.

As of December 31, minimum objectives for forty-four of the seventy-five stockpile materials and long term objectives for twelve of the fifty-two metal and minerals having long term objectives had been attained.

This is the same number of minimum objectives reached and announced the first half of the year. As for the long term objectives, tin was a new addition to the list of completions, and the government is now out of the market for this metal.

Commodity Credit Corporation authority to barter surplus agricultural commodities for stockpile material was used in part to fill strategic stockpile objectives.

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Why now is a good time to review purchasing strategy on these alkalis

If you buy more than one of these alkali chemicals, chances are good you can get the economy of mixed-carload or mixed-truckload deliveries from Hooker.

Making Hooker your major source for alkalis helps streamline purchasing with *one* order, *one* billing, *one* responsibility.

How your Hooker salesman can help

Your Hooker salesman knows the economics of alkalis. He can provide specific facts and figures on such possible savings as these:

1. Your process requirements may be at the point where a change in form, grade, or strength will result in savings.

He can show you the different advantages of the 16 forms and grades of Hooker caustic soda; 13 forms and grades of NIALK® brand caustic potash; five forms of NIALK brand carbonate of potash.

2. Perhaps a change in packaging or delivery will make for easier and less costly handling. For example, you can buy Hooker flake caustic soda in a new drum that empties faster and easier—because its opening is 65% larger. You pay nothing extra.

There are many other ways you can help yourself to economies with Hooker alkalis. If you'd like swift, competent assistance, just write us today.

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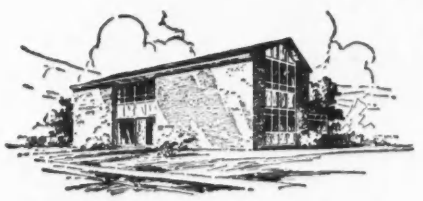


THIS WAS 1956

Thanks for the Ulcers

1956 was quite a year for us, and we are grateful to the almost 50 clients we served during the year. To serve them we expanded our technical staff by 45% during the year; we made over 1,500 personal field interviews; we traveled over 125,000 inter-city miles in some 31 states (and over or through the rest), the District of Columbia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Canada. We built and moved into our new office building at Princeton — a growing chemical research and chemical market research area and the center of consumer market research. All these "doings" in one year brought headaches and may result in ulcers — but they will be pleasant ones in the long run.*

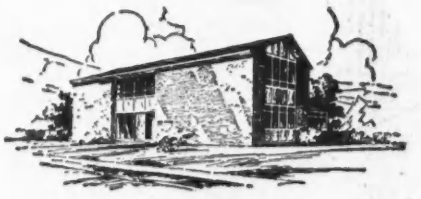
If you have need for "outside" chemical market research, or studies on any economic or marketing facets of the chemical process industries, we would be glad to discuss them with you, and in confidence.

Roger Williams
Technical & Economic Services, Inc.

**We hope the figure is higher; this ad was written in November.*

Main Office — P. O. Box 426, Princeton, N. J.; Princeton 1-0209; New York phone, REctor 2-2698.

New York Office — 148 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 5-5257



THIS IS 1957

Ulcer No. 1 . . Move Over

How does an ulcer get an ulcer? Maybe the darn things grow by a geometric progression. Whatever the arithmetic is, here it is only April and our known, contracted 1957 income is 98% of our 1956 total! So-o-o-o, here we go again! Ulcers are such nice friendly things — we like to keep them around.

Here's what we are doing: (1) We have set up Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, S. A., in Panama. Its head office is going to be in Habana, Cuba, to handle market research and economic studies throughout Latin America. It will be staffed by Latin Americans who understand the customs, language, and problems of this growing area. Having just done three studies in the Caribbean, we feel the potential is there for U. S. industry. (2) We already have the architectural plans to double our Princeton building capacity. (3) Princeton Chemical Development Corporation is ready to handle European and other foreign assignments.

In short, we are moving as fast as we can to provide complete, world-wide chemical market research coverage. In many areas this type of service is new or unknown. We want to see it commonplace — and we think we will as U. S. industry grows around the world.

Roger Williams
Technical & Economic Services, Inc.

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Jobs & People

Briggs-Mahoney Company, Everett, Mass.—**James H. Maroney** has been named general sales manager.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**J. W. Schilling** has been appointed assistant manager of patent licenses. In his new position, he will be concerned with all aspects of the company's patent licensing activities. At Carbide's Institute, W. Va., plant, **J. H. Field** has been appointed area supervisor of the polyethylene area, and **D. P. Heath** and **J. W. Pontius** have been named department heads in the polyethylene area.

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York—**Harold Bachman** has been transferred from the St. Louis, Mo., office to the newly located Atlanta, Ga., office, as director. New location for the Atlanta office is 43 Eleventh street, N. E.

Frontier Chemical Company, Wichita, Kans.—**Howard A. Stedman** has been named product manager for the grain fumigants of Frontier. He will have charge of both technical service and sales.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—Appointment of **H. Rus Schay** as aromatics chemist has been announced. Mr. Schay in his new capacity will carry out special duties relating to the development, production and sales of anethole, terpineol, cineole, caryophylline and other terpine fine chemicals.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Dr. Allan Dale Gott** has joined the research department of the inorganic chemicals division at Dayton, Ohio. **Robert M. Calles** has joined the division at St. Louis in the engineering department, and **Harold J. Herbst** has joined the research department of the division.

George D. Rozelle has joined the engineering staff of the company's Monsanto, Tenn., plant. **Richard C. Koch** has joined the company's research and engineering division. **Dr. Lars Ove Oldsberg** has joined the research department of the plastics division at Springfield, Mass. **John J. Shay, jr.,** has joined the plastics units sales technical service group. **William R. Hayes** has been named personnel manager for Monsanto's St. Louis plant. **Robert A. Ginavan, jr.,** has been named personnel supervisor of the Everett, Mass., plant. **James B. Harris** has joined the engineering department of the William G. Krummich plant at Monsanto, Ill. **Donald K. Webber** has joined the technical service department of the plastics division at Texas City, Tex. **Stanley L. Reid** has joined the research unit at Dayton, as have **Dr. Robert W. Vest** and **Dr. Minoru Tsutsui. William M. Schleichter** has been named to the New York sales staff of the inorganic chemicals division.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., a division of Allied Laboratories, Inc.—**Crosby Bartlett,** vice-president in charge of export, is observing his silver anniversary with the firm.

Standard Oil Company (California), San Francisco—**Fred C. Boucke** has been named manager of the company's eastern hemisphere staff, and **E. P. Fay, jr.,** assistant manager.

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J.—**Thomas J. Zito** has joined the sales staff as technical sales representative.

Warwick Chemical Division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.—**E. T. McIlwain** has been appointed "Suntone" service manager and sales representative.

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Paprika Oleoresin Made By Barnett Laboratories

Announcement of a new product, oleoresin paprika, has been made by D. A. Earl, sales manager of Barnett Laboratories, Inc., Long Beach, Calif.

"The new material conforms in all respects to the requirements of the National Formulary and is initially being standardized at 30,000 and 40,000 color units," Mr. Earl stated.

Purchasers Find

—*Continued from page 5*

buy. Not since 1954 have so few reported price increases.

The majority (66 percent) say prices are steady and 9 percent say they are lower. Over-all, there is the feeling that, because of probable higher labor costs, prices will nudge upward during the remainder of the year—but not as much as costs—so that there will be a further profit squeeze.

Inventories

Inventory corrections were the order of the day, as softer sales and management's concern about the cost of money created a need for general reduction.

Since the first of the year, the number reporting inventories lower has ranged from 20 percent to 22 percent. This month, 37 percent indicate reductions in this area. There are many who indicate a further, but gradual, working down program over the next two months.

Employment

With reduced production in many lines and a stoppage of overtime, April reports indicated a measurable change in the employment picture. The March report showed little change since the first of the year. This month, those indicating less employment climbed to 31 percent. Those reporting employment up dropped to 13 percent, with 56 percent showing no change.

Buying Policy

Purchasing executives remain cautious about making long-term commitments. On production materials, 83 percent are holding their coverage to sixty days or less. On MRO supplies, 91 percent are unwilling to go beyond this sixty-day limit and, even on capital expenditures, there is a noticeable drop in the number who have placed orders more than ninty days ahead.

There seems to be general agreement that the safest policy in the present market is one of limiting forward coverage to that which is necessary to assure needed deliveries.

Specific Commodity Changes

There is no marked change in the price pattern, as a reduction in those reporting prices higher is offset by a similar reduction in those reporting prices to be lower.

On the up side are: Steel items other than scrap, coal, chemicals, paper, foods, machine tools, lubricating oils, cement, and freight rates.

On the down side are: Brass, copper, steel scrap, paper scrap, and textiles.

In short supply are: Nickel, steel plate, and structurals.

Union Carbide

—*Continued from page 3*

about 3 million pounds a year and within the next few years the material is expected to make considerable headway in the resilient foam industry, the total market for which is now in the neighborhood of 260 million pounds a year.

The foam is used primarily as a cushioning material in furniture, school and church seating, and public transportation units, such as subway, railway, and taxicab seats. Foam made by the Elastomer process has a number of outstanding advantages, Union Carbide explains. Chief among these are its fire resistance, resiliency and comfort, long life and aging properties, and its versatility.

Unlike other foamed materials, it can be made soft, medium, or firm simply by varying the formulation. It can be electronically heat-sealed to form a wide variety of products, such as padded sun visors for automobiles, apparel accessories, non-slip hangers, and bath mats. It does not dry out, harden, or deteriorate when exposed to sunlight, salt water, or high humidity.

Mattiello Lecturer

—*Continued from page 7*

search director since it was founded in 1946.

Under Dr. Zettlemoyer's direction, attention has been focused on the underlying principles of dispersion upon which printing ink manufacturing methods must depend, and upon film splitting and fluid transfer which are fundamental to the use of inks in the printing process. Developcents of the NPIRI group include new theories of fluid transfer and dispersion, new concepts of ink tack, several new raw materials including modified extender pigments, the floating roll mill, a roll mill blade leveler, a production grindometer, a grindometer printing plate, a drying time recorder and an expanding series of standard test methods for the supplier, the ink maker and the printer.

Dr. Zettlemoyer became an instructor in chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1940-1941 and then joined the research division of Armstrong Cork Company as a research chemist. Shortly thereafter he resumed his teaching career at Lehigh University as an instructor, was promoted to assistant professor in 1943, to associate professor in 1946, and to full professor in 1950.

During World War II years, Dr. Zettlemoyer started a surface chemistry laboratory at Lehigh with work on active magnesia catalysts for the synthetic rubber program. The program grew through the years to include studies of heterogeneity of surfaces, the corrosion of metals, the nature of boundary lubrication, non-soap grease formation and structure, the adsorption of surfactants, the surface properties of pigments, clays and minerals, and heats of wetting of solids in liquids by immersion calorimetry.

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Tamms Vice-President To Retire Next Month

On May 1, after thirty-six years with the company, Preston H. Fox, vice-president, is retiring from Tamms Industries, Inc., Chicago.

For many years Mr. Fox headed the raw materials division supplying the paint, varnish, polish and feed industries. Mr. Fox will devote part time to assisting his son operate the Oilstone Company in Hot Springs, Ark.

Drug Industry

—Continued from page 5

color so related in chemical structure to a constituent of coaltar as to be capable of derivation from it is particularly suspect. This anachronism should not be perpetuated."

Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the association, cautioned that medical research progress in this country may be impeded unless competition in the field is allowed to remain vigorous and unless a proper balance is struck between industry, government and other research efforts.

"This matter of balance," Dr. Bambach maintained, "is an important thing. The government's tremendous program accounts for about one-half of the nation's total research expenditure. The impact of this program is now becoming felt.

Impact of Gov't Program Described

"It has an effect upon the number of trained scientists available, upon the placement of research grants in hospitals, clinics and universities, and upon the freedom of investigators to accept grants to study new drugs.

"It certainly has an immediate effect upon competition in research, and I predict it will in time be a major factor in determining the course which creative thinking will take."

Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney held that the federal government's huge spending for medical research "is not tending to dry up industrial and private support of research."

"Federal expenditures for medical research have risen from $28 million in 1947 to $186 million in 1957," Dr. Burney reported. "Over the same period, however, industrial medical research expenditures have increased from $35 million to $100 million, and private support for medical research through gifts and endowment has grown from $25 million to $55 million.

"This growth is evidence of the fact that this nation is research-minded to an unprecedented degree. All sources are affected by this fundamental force, and I incline to the view—shared by the great majority of the leaders of the voluntary health organizations—that increased support from any source tends to stimulate rather than depress support from other sources."

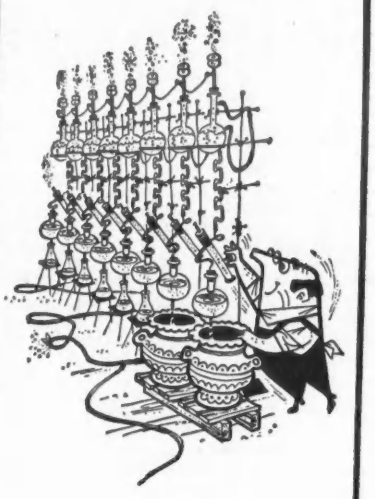
Dr. Volwiler Re-Elected ADMA Head

Dr. Volwiler was re-elected president of ADMA. Two new vice-presidents of the association were elected. They are:

Leslie D. Harrop of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Eugene N. Beesley of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

L. D. Barney of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., was named treasurer of ADMA succeeding M. C. Eaton of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., who resigned.

Newly-elected to the executive committee for a one-year term was George R. Cain of Abbott Laboratories.



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Aliphatic Organics

Ethylene, which has grown rapidly in importance through market development and diversification, was now moving onto the market in very heavy volume. There were two or three major producers in full production, and at least two additional firms were building with a view to making ethylene in substantial volume for resale. Three other leading petroleum companies were for the time being producing this material in relatively limited volume. Prices were steady and unchanged, with sales generally based on contract, and transportation, via pipe line, billed extra.

Blackstrap molasses markets weakened at both New York and New Orleans during the week ended last Tuesday, though the technical level of prices . . . based on lowest quotations on confirmed transactions . . . remained unchanged at both points. Agricultural Marketing Service said there were unconfirmed trade reports that sales were consummated at 2 cents per gallon below the technical price at New York. The most commonly reported price and highest price at New Orleans were ½ cent per gallon lower than they had been in the week previous. Demand was moderate at New York and slow at New Orleans, with supplies adequate at both points. More generally, lower prices and weak demand characterized trade in the middle west and Gulf states, while demand was moderate and prices steady at most points in other sections.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers noted that apparent consumption of glycerine by the domestic market exceeded domestic production in both January and February. Producers' stocks continued to increase slightly during this period, however, due to excess of imports over exports.

Prices of paraldehyde, acrolein and isophorone were steady last week at quotations that have not changed in years.

Paraldehyde was moving in steady but limited volume, virtually its entire consumption being accounted for by medicinal uses.

Acrolein was moving off the market for manufacture of intermediates in demand for production of acrylate monomer, several resins and diverse end products.

Acetic Anhydride—Production amounted to 85,428,362 pounds during January of this year, the Tariff Commission reported, off substantially from the 90,378,303 pounds reported produced in the month previous but still well ahead of the 77,404,318 pounds output of January, 1956. The commission's revised, preliminary figure for total output during calendar year 1956 was 909,660,588 pounds.

Acrolein—This material was moving into manufacture of intermediates consumed in production of a wide variety of end products, notably several resins. Acrylate monomer was taking a good bit of acrolein off the market.

Prices of long standing remained in effect last week. They were, on a works basis, 46c. per pound in tanklots, 47c. per pound in carlots and 47½c. per pound in less carlots.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 27, 1956
131.30	131.30	130.96	131.01

For Current Prices see Page 9

n-Butyl Alcohol—Tariff Commission reported primary output during January of this year came to only 16,445,171 pounds, compared to production of 25,664,110 pounds in the month previous and 19,067,537 pounds during January, 1956. The commission's revised, preliminary total representing output during calendar year 1956 was 230,457,206 pounds.

Carbon Disulfide — Production during January, 1957, was 46,344,854 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, compared to output of 46,750,022 pounds in the month previous and 52,618,531 pounds during January, 1956. Aggregate production during calendar year 1956, according to the commission's revised, preliminary figure, was 555,823,544 pounds.

Ethanolamines—Total output of mono, di and tri-ethanolamines during January of this year aggregated 7,191,006 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, off sharply from the 8,885,045 pounds reported produced during the month previous but still more than the 6,889,054 pounds turned out in January, 1956. Total production in calendar year 1956, according to the commission's revised, preliminary data, was 94,214,908 pounds.

Ethyl Acetate—Production during January of this year, on the basis of 85 percent ethyl acetate content, was 8,747,560 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. On the same basis, output amounted to 8,306,181 pounds in the month previous and 9,359,764 pounds during January, 1956. The commission's revised, preliminary figure for total output during calendar year 1956, same basis, was 91,853,370 pounds.

Ethylene—This material, starting point for numerous and diverse intermediates and end product chemicals, was now moving onto the market in very heavy volume. There were two or three major producers in full production, and at least two other concerns currently were building major production facilities with a view to making ethylene for resale. Three other leaders in the petroleum industry were producing ethylene in limited volume for the time being.

Sales on contract, on a refinery gate

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: February

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of February and the month previous, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

EXPORTS		*February 1957*	*January 1957*
Butyl acetate	lbs.	203,520	365,040
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	4,840,259	3,695,744
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	6,375	0
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	7,006,076	9,553,478
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	355,980	788,435
Methyl alcohol	gals.	149,064	460,264
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	659,100	802,948
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	363,146	218,995
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	333,760	278,720
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	441,970	733,150
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	275,755	292,777
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	0
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	0	54,640
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)	lbs.	545,797	59,376
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	0	3,148,505
Formic acid	lbs.	126,035	90,593
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	1,497,286	2,003,402
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	110,681	6,803
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	3,840	1,056
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols	gals.	0	0
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	0
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	2,948,567	3,366,535
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	2,799,950	3,086,069
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	674,104	2,084,930

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Aliphatic Organics

basis, were reported at prices ranging from 4¾c. to 5¼c. per pound, with pipe line transportation billed extra.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—Unchanged during the past several years, prices for this material remained at 21¾c. per pound in tanklots, 24¼c. per pound in drums, carlots, and 25¼c. per pound in drums, less carlots. Basis for these quotations was delivery to nearest rail point.

Glycerine—The domestic market absorbed more glycerine in the first two months of 1957 than the amount produced in this country during the same period, the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers noted. However, producers' stocks increased slightly during this period due to excess of imports over exports. The excess in consumption amounted to 1,414,000 pounds over the two months, on the basis of 100 percent contained glycerine, 594,000 pounds during January and 820,000 pounds during February.

A total of 88,467,000 pounds was available during February, 1957, including producers' stocks amounting to 67,467,000 pounds at the beginning of the month, production of 19,802,000 pounds and imports accounting for 1,198,000 pounds. Export of 356,000 pounds reduced the total available to the domestic market to 88,111,000 pounds. Since producers' stocks on hand at the end of the month were 67,489,000 pounds, apparent domestic consumption during the month was 20,622,000 pounds.

In the month previous, producers' stocks, 67,247,000 pounds as of the beginning of the period, were augmented by production of 21,360,000 pounds plus imports of 1,603,000 pounds, making gross availability some 90,210,000 pounds. Exports were 788,000 pounds, reducing the net available to the domestic market to 89,422,000 pounds. With producers' stocks as of the end of the month reported at 67,467,000 pounds, domestic market consumption was apparently 21,955,000 pounds.

For comparison, gross availability during February, 1956, was 80,176,000 pounds, including 55,252,000 pounds on hand at producers' plants as of the first of that month, 23,029,000 pounds produced and 1,895,000 pounds imported. Some 579,000 pounds of this was exported, leaving 79,597,000 pounds available to the domestic market. Stocks were 58,866,000 pounds at the end of the period, indicating apparent consumption by the domestic market of 20,731,000 pounds.

For the first two months on 1957, producers' stocks as of the beginning of the period of 67,247,000 pounds plus production of 41,162,000 pounds plus importation of 2,801,000 pounds gives gross availability of 111,210,000 pounds, reduced to 110,066,000 pounds by exportation of 1,144,000 pounds. Since producers' stocks at the end of the period amounted to 67,489,000 pounds, apparent domestic consumption during the two months added up to 42,577,000 pounds.

In the first two months of 1956, gross availability was 103,555,000 pounds, consisting of 51,977,000 pounds initially on hand at producers' plants plus 46,314,000 pounds produced and 5,264,000 pounds imported. Net available to the domestic market, after subtracting 882,000 pounds exported, was 102,673,000 pounds. Producers' stocks at the end of the period were 58,866,000 pounds, indicating that the domestic market absorbed 43,807,000 pounds in that time.

Isophorone—This surface coatings solvent was selling last week at 22½c. per pound in tanklots, the price having been unchanged during the past few years. Carlots were listed at 24½c. per pound, less carlots at 25¼c. per pound. All quotations were on a works basis.

Molasses—Though technically there was no reduction in blackstrap prices at either New Orleans or New York, the technical level being based on minimum prices on confirmed transactions, the market weakened at both points during the week ended last Tuesday.

Agricultural Marketing Service said there were unconfirmed trade reports that sales were consummated at 26c. per gallon in New York, but confirmed transactions were steady at 28c. per gallon, with demand described as moderate and supply adequate.

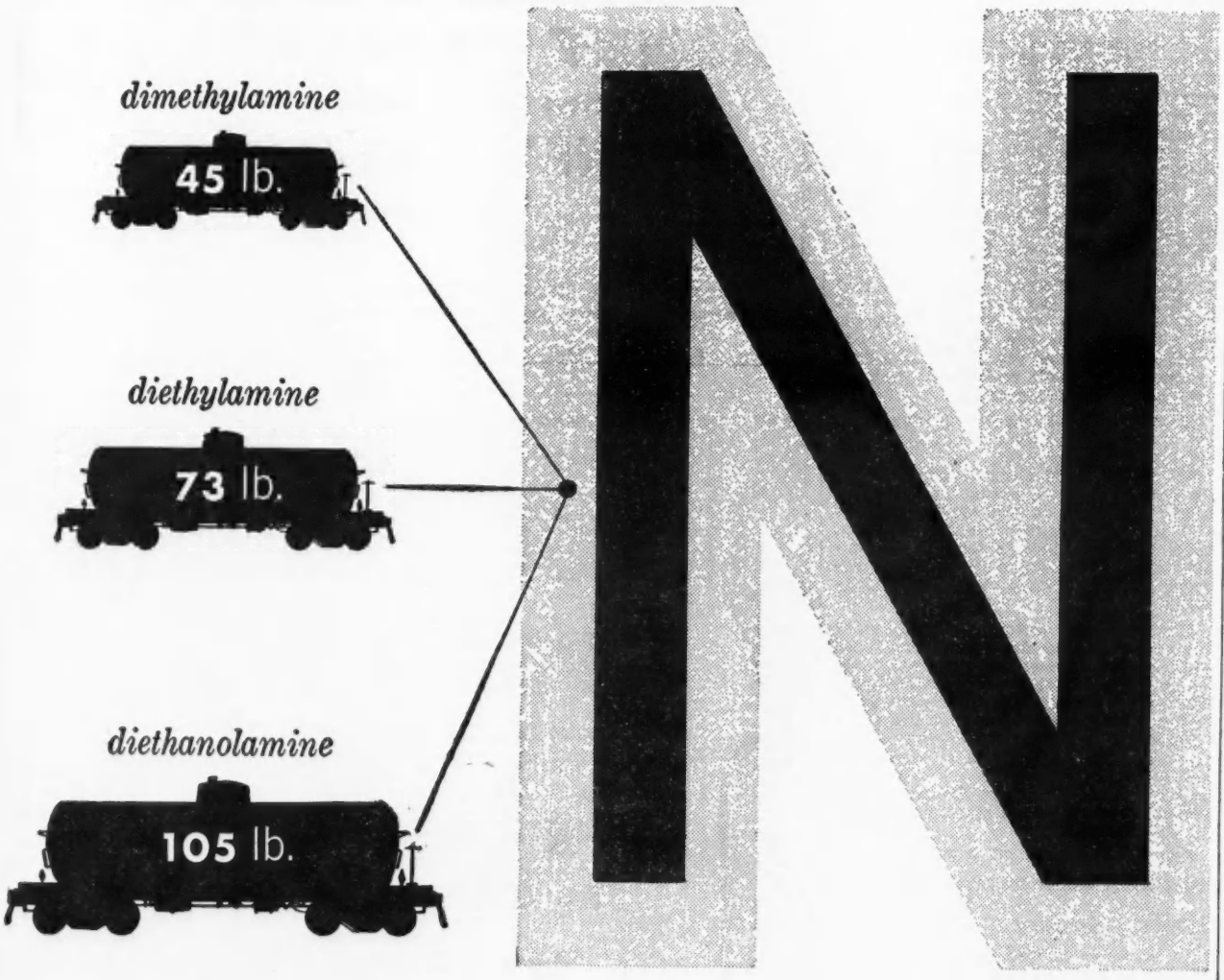
Confirmed quotations at New Orleans ranged from 24c. to 24½c. per gallon, mostly 24c. per gallon. In the week previous, the range was 24c. to 25c. per gallon, with most sales reported at 24½c. per gallon. Demand remained slow at New Orleans, with supply adequate.

More generally, demand was slow and prices declined at most reporting points in the middle west and Gulf states, while demand was moderate and prices steady at most points in other sections.

Paraldehyde—Technical material was in steady but rather limited volume. Virtually the entire consumption was accounted for by medicinal uses.

Prices, unchanged in several years, were 11½c. per pound in tanklots, 14c. per pound in carlots and 15c. per pound in less carlots in the east, freight allowed basis. Prices in the west were 1c. per pound higher across the board.

WEIGHTS OF AMINES SUPPLYING EQUAL AMOUNT OF ORGANIC NITROGEN



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Agricultural Chemicals

Movement picked up throughout this market last week, dealers and producers here on spot contended. The sudden shift of weather was considered prime impetus. A number of materials which had been delayed previously because of the weather and other factors was suddenly found needed in the various areas of the market. The feed market showed a slight tendency to lag, dealers said. This was due to, they noted, their tendency to sympathize with the grain markets which have recently shown a disposition toward softness as the result of government reductions of supports. The one price movement, a slight decline in the price of Chicago tankage, took place in this area of the market. The new listing for this material, $6 per unit ton is 25c. less than was previously quoted. The New York listing continued unchanged from the $5 per unit ton listing that has stood for some weeks now. Blood, which was also recently reduced in its Chicago price, remained stable.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1956
110.20	110.21	109.99	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

A recent economic newsletter from Chicago noted that spending by midwest farmers in early spring for new machinery, consumer durable goods etc. trailed the year-ago level by about 5 percent. Fertilizer sales (including orders for future deliveries) were indicated to be lower in most areas of Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin but higher in Illinois and Indiana. This situation was reported, the newsletter said, in a recent survey of about 430 seventh district country bankers concerning business conditions in their communities.

A conservative spending attitude of farmers was reflected in farmers' use of credit to purchase machinery and consumer durable goods. Bankers reported that a somewhat smaller proportion of the sales of these items involved credit than last year. Fertilizer was the only item for which bankers reported an increased use of credit.

Fertilizer sales and orders for future delivery in March were reported to range from slightly below year ago levels to higher in most areas of the District except for western Iowa. In that area shortages of subsoil moisture have lowered fertilizer requirements and sales were reported to be lagging behind those of a year ago by about 15 percent. In most areas of the district, declines were limited to near 3 percent, and gains ranged upward to 9 percent in west central Illinois.

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia—Production of this material in February, according to report by the Department of Commerce, amounted to 294,701 short tons as compared with the 302,504 short tons figure for production during the month previous. The February figure was three percent less than that of January.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of original solution material during February totaled 201,141 short tons according to a report by the Department of Commerce. Production during the month previous amounted to 200,758 short tons.

Ammonium Sulfate—A recent report has noted the development of the Japanese export fertilizer market. The development, the report noted, has placed the Japanese in a strong competitive position with that of the United States and Canada. The advantage has been gained, the report said, from the fact that the situation in the middle east has increased delivery time and raised prices for fertilizer from Europe and from the fact that trans-Pacific freight rates have increased sharply. The present position of Japanese fertilizer manufacturers is that of a third of all countries in fertilizer production. The industry has developed rapidly since the war, particularly in the production of ammonium sulfate. Other nitrogen fertilizers produced include urea, calcium cyanamide and ammonium chloride.

Currently, Japanese exporters of nitrogen fertilizers have outstanding contracts for 300,000 tons of ammonium sulfate for Formosa and 50,000 tons of urea for mainland china. During the present fertilizer year they hope to participate substantially in the large import targets of Indonesia (800 thousand tons of ammonium sulfate); Pakistan (180 thousand tons of ammonium sulfate and 30,000 tons of urea), and India (100 thousand tons of ammonium sulfate and 10,000 tons of urea).

Animal Proteins—This material showed considerable development in movement last week, dealers said, as the result of the recent change in weather conditions. However, a certain affinity on the part of the feed market for that of the grain market has left it limp in some respects. This sympathy, one dealer said, has led the feed market which presently should be firming up, to show an ease in response to the softening of the grain markets which took place on the heels of the governments reducing of support.

The only price movement in the market was that of Chicago tankage, which dipped 25c. per unit ton to a $6 listing. Movement should be taking place in the fishmeal and fishscrap markets soon when the fishing fleets once more return to their grounds of operation.

Lime—High production point for this material during 1956, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines, was during October when a total of 851,358 short tons was produced of which 12,260 short tons was for agricultural purposes (4,334 short tons of quicklime, 7,926 short tons of hydrated lime. Next in level of production was November (655,614 short tons), May (650,866 short tons) and April (644,973 short tons). July, conventional low point of the season, production was limited to 366,253 short tons.

Annual production figures showed that total output for 1956 amounted to 7,285,704 short tons of quicklime and 1,800,969 short tons of hydrated lime. Agricultural material amounted to 228,313 short tons of which 88,575 was quicklime and 139,738 short tons was hydrated lime.

Superphosphates—United States February production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 215,474 short tons (100 percent A.P.A.), compared with January, 1957, output of 219,855 short tons. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 155,579 tons or a decrease of two percent from the volume shipped during the previous month. Stocks held by producing plants as of February 28, 1957, totaled 414,922 tons, or approximately the same as those reported as of January 31, 1957, and five percent lower than February 29, 1956.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, July to February, for this year and 1956. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	1956 Production	1956 Shipments	1955 Production	1955 Shipments	1956 Production	1956 Shipments
Normal	1,509,327	1,064,539	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Enriched	923,292	499,361	1,047,551	550,046	—12	— 9
Concentrated .	459,952	461,573	484,553	408,860	— 5	+13
Wet-base goods.	126,083	103,605	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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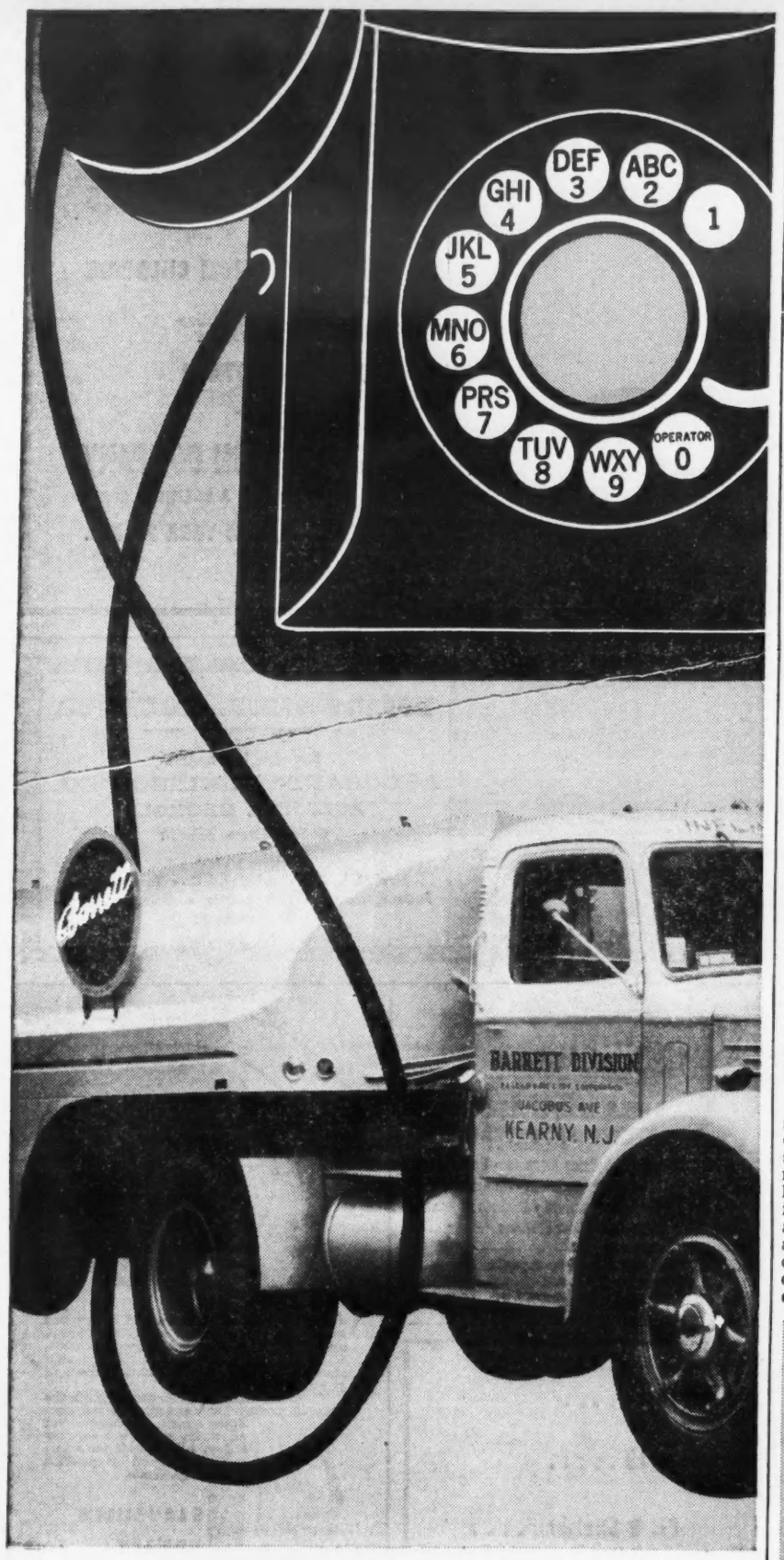

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The market was generally listless last week. Benzene, xylene, most cresylic acid cuts, the cresols, natural phenol and styrene monomer, among the big volume chemicals, were still in balance in most areas. But benzene and xylene were dull by comparison with the trade in these items a few months ago. Toluene, creosote, naphthalene and phthalic anhydride were dull and lacking the reserve strength to preserve balance. The picture in general reflected the muted tone of heavy industrial activity, with steel and automotive production off and new starts in home building slow.

Imports of benzene during February represented a sharp increase over those of the month previous, Census Bureau figures indicated, while naphthalene imports declined appreciably over the same interval.

Brisk demand for rubber and the recent price decline in aniline oil were held responsible for somewhat improved demand for aniline.

H acid was in a balanced position, with production closely geared to steady demand.

Trade sources expected exports of phenol to decline gradually to perhaps one-fourth the volume shipped out in 1956. Several European countries have already become virtually self-sufficient in phenol, it was pointed out, and a new cumene plant with capacity to produce more than 33 million pounds per year of phenol was currently coming on stream in West Germany. High Tariff rates currently in effect would inhibit a reverse to importation of phenol, it was argued.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended April 28 would amount to 90.3 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,310,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,313,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,364,000 net tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,473,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1956
118.19	118.19	118.20	115.01

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Business continued rather slow last week. Styrene monomer was creating good demand for benzene, but synthetic phenol and the chemical intermediates in general were not as active as had been anticipated. Producers were not in any trouble, but benzene was freely available and producers' stocks were ample at most points. Trade sources were of the opinion that supplies in consuming channels and benzene end products were on the heavy side. Benzene production at cokeoven plants was off about 8 percent compared to the rate observed at the first of this calendar year.

Imports of benzene in February (see table below) were more than 4.5 million gallons in excess of those (3,122,797 gallons) reported during January. Value of February imports was put at $1,830,042, which works out to just under 24c. per gallon. The breakdown on the February figures indicated there were 6,870,006 gallons valued at $1,630,119 brought in from Russia, 427,173 gallons valued at $113,394 brought in from the Poland and Danzig area and 333,450 gallons valued at $86,529 brought in from Czechoslovakia. All this material was docked at Galveston.

Creosote—Demand continued weak relative to production and producers' stocks, the latter presenting a rather awkward problem for the industry at this time. The slackened pace of business in general has for the time being taken the edge off the more optimistic outlook of fourth quarter 1956. On the other hand, it was believed that the volume of imports would show some decline from the high level reached in recent years. Prices were stable at quotations now long in effect.

Cresylic Acid—Volume of trade was holding up at fairly satisfactory levels. Tricresyl phosphate production continued limited, but most cuts were moving to fairly strong demand for their use in manufacture of resins.

Naphthalene—Imports of naphthalene during February (see table elsewhere in this department) were off about 2 million pounds compared to the volume brought in during the month previous. Cokeoven yields were currently running around 8 percent below those initially observed in this calendar year. Both factors tended to

Aromatics Foreign Trade: February

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

	February 1957	*February* 1956	*First Two Months* 1957	*First Two Months* 1956
EXPORTS				
Aniline oil and salts....lbs.	0	**	0	**
Benzene ....gals.	73,440	73,087	92,655	802,146
Coaltar, crude and refined....gals.	2,727,248	**	2,918,883	**
Creosote or dead oil....gals.	76,950	**	630,545	**
Cresols and cresylic acids....lbs.	420,542	**	1,049,752	**
Other coaltar acids....lbs.	123,508	**	183,873	**
Dimethylaniline ....lbs.	0	**	0	**
Diphenylamine ....lbs.	88,075	**	160,375	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:				
Color lakes and toners....lbs.	176,490	**	460,458	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)....lbs.	0	**	0	**
Sulfur black....lbs.	34,170	**	85,010	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains....lbs.	816,846	**	1,497,991	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined....lbs.	9,950	**	15,450	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes....lbs.	3,040	**	6,080	**
Phenol ....lbs.	1,240,154	2,319,565	2,654,372	3,975,698
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin ....lbs.	40,961	**	94,349	**
Phthalic anhydride....lbs.	259,640	351,920	402,440	751,200
Pitch, from coaltar....long tons	3,775	2,978	7,149	5,532
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:				
Accelerators ....lbs.	299,642	**	515,476	**
Antioxidants ....lbs.	549,675	**	1,398,208	**
Other ....lbs.	252,030	**	669,755	**
Toluene ....lbs.	4,689,112	5,388,837	14,967,677	9,567,145
IMPORTS				
Benzene ....gals.	7,630,629	1,577,720	10,753,426	6,038,234
Creosote and dead oil....gals.	3,832,859	2,302,175	5,332,770	4,778,206
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF....gals.	233,322	146,809	471,224	361,596
Dutiable ....lbs.	2,000	142,444	27,000	200,626
Naphthalene, melting at less than 79° C....lbs.	4,727,055	7,138,142	11,450,497	13,861,150
Melting at 79° C and over....lbs.	28,493	11,023	61,493	165,277
Xylene ....lbs.	0	45,938	0	45,938

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

Coal Chemicals

offset weakened demand, but the balance of the market remained poor from the producer's point of view.

Prices were generally regarded as firm, however, trade sources pointing out that naphthalene quotations have not changed since the price of phthalic anhydride was last advanced, October 15, 1956.

The state of the market was tightly geared to the trade in phthalic anhydride, which hasn't been as lively as producers had hoped it would be. Isophthalic acid was now taking a bite of the business that once was dominated by phthalic anhydride, and the fast development of production capacity in Europe has trimmed volume of phthalic exports from this country. At the same time, demand for phthalic for manufacture of alkyd resins for automotive units and other hardgoods has been weaker.

There has been increased demand for naphthalene recently for processing as moth balls, but this market was small relative to demand for napthalene for manufacture of alkyd resins and relative to the total quantity of naphthalene available.

Awkardly large inventories were now on hand at most producers' plants.

Phenol—Exports would probably diminish gradually from now on, trade sources predicted, to a rate of about 11 million pounds per year. They amounted to 41,730,748 pounds in 1956, some 36,702,572 pounds in the year previous and 45,199,311 pounds in 1954.

It was pointed out that the United Kingdom, France and West Germany had already become more or less self-sufficient with respect to phenol and that Belgium was nearly so. In addition, a new cumene process plant with capacity to turn out more than 33 million pounds of phenol per year was now coming on stream in West Germany.

Dealers expected the Netherlands, in particular, and, to a lesser extent, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries to continue to take a limited amount of US phenol off the domestic market for some years more.

As a rule, exported material has been bringing prices substantially below domestic list prices for phenol. For instance, in one recent year, one importer declared, domestic prices averaged 15c. per pound while exported phenol was bringing an average of only 12c. per pound.

On the other hand, a reverse to importing status was seen as extremely unlikely in view of current tariff requirements. At present, the domestic duty on imported phenol was 3½c. per pound plus 20 percent ad valorem.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 28 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	899,376
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	38,296,006
Benzene	gals.	3,423,431
Coaltar	gals.	16,827,033
Creosote	gals.	652,773
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,641,022
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	13,055
Toluene	gals.	754,315
Xylene	gals.	217,591

Toluene—Trade was still slow last week, and producers were in an uncomfortable inventory position. Trade sources expected sales to pick up substantially in the weeks immediately ahead, on account of weather conducive to painting. This influence, however, was not yet apparent at the producer level. Government consumption of toluene for manufacture of explosives has dwindled, and the foreign market has been all but ruined by the dumping of Russian material in Europe at extremely low prices.

Exports of toluene during February (see table elsewhere in this department) were considerably less than half the 10,278,565 pounds reported shipped abroad during the month previous. And the Census Bureau reported that the value of February exports was only $194,422, which works out to about 4 1/7c. per pound.

Prices continued steady at long established levels.

Intermediates

Aniline—Demand was generally satisfactory last week. The recent 1c. per pound price reduction in aniline oil gave this market, long in the doldrums, a shot in the arm. The rubber business was still going strong, despite relatively poor demand for tires, and this strength was backing up into the aniline market. Dyes were giving very little support, but these constituted a relatively minor factor in today's aniline market over all. Supply was generally adequate to meet immediate and long-term requirements along consuming channels.

H Acid—The industry last week absorbed a 10c. per pound price reduction in carlots purchases of H acid and a 2c. per pound reduction on purchases in smaller lots. Sales were currently reported at 90c. per pound in carlots and $1 per pound in smaller lots. Production was closely geared to demand, and supplies were generally adequate to satisfy immediate and short-term consumer demand.

Salicylic Acid—Heavy demand was supported by consumption of salicylic acid in the manufacture of aspirin. Production was maintained at a high level, with supplies generally ample for immediate and short-term consumer requirements.

The price pattern has stabilized since acid was advanced 2c. per pound across the board effective the first of this month.

Crude was now selling at 37c. per pound in carlots, delivered in the east, and 38c. per pound in smaller lots in drums, same basis. Crude was 3c. per pound higher in the west.

The new schedule on technical (or sublimed) meaterial, also on a delivered basis, was 39c. per pound in carlots and 43c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Styrene Monomer—This segment of the market was holding up better than most intermediates. While manufacture of tires has not been consuming as much styrene as had been expected, the diversification and expansion of other outlets has exceeded forecasts. Total rubber production has been heavy, with such lines as foam rubber and electrical insulation material making good showings.

Prices were slated for a sharp reduction effective July 1 next, with rubber grade material due to sell on contract in bulk at 12c. per pound and polymer grade styrene to be listed at 16c. per pound in tanklots. It was generally believed that this would pump new blood into this market.

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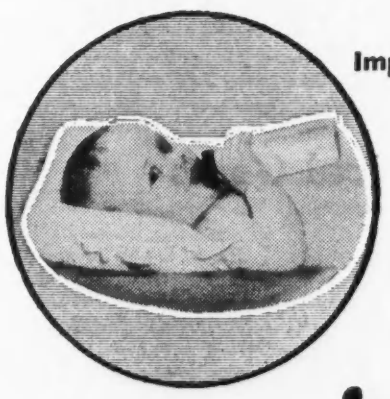

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A producer announced a ten percent reduction in the price of polio vaccine to the retail medical trade. It was estimated that the price of this material when first made commercially available in the spring of 1955 was $9 per 9 cc. vial. Manufacturing concerns throughout the country were making every effort to increase production in order to fill demands currently being made. The supply situation as of last week was said to be substantially different from last fall when producers were carrying heavy inventories of vaccine. Heavy demands are being made as a result of intensified public education efforts on the part of the Polio Foundation, the AMA and various state and federal agencies. Recent talk of year-round immunization programs and requests from public health services for additional supplies has been the signal for manufacturers to make a reappraisal of vaccine production facilities.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1956
65.27	65.27	65.27	65.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Antibiotics were in good demand considering the season and trade sources reported that demands for strepomycin and dihydrostreptomycin for export were being backordered in the amount of several hundred kilos. Penicillin stocks were ample and sales volume thus far in 1957 said to be about on a par with last year. Combiotic products continue in wide use it was said. A recent report indicates that six new compounds known as hexahydropyrimidines made by chemical synthesis may rival known antibiotics. Most important of the new compounds is known generically as hexetidine and is said to be effective against many gram positive and gram negative bacteria resistant to penicillin, streptomycin or tetracycline. The drug was said to be under intensive investigation now for systemic use in many oral dosage forms. Human tests will not be finished for some time.

Quinine sulfate demands were increasing from accounts in the beverage industry and there were reports of a price of 25½ cents per ounce in 1,000 ounce fiber drums. Lots of 1,000 ounces in tins was reported at 26 cents per ounce. Minimal amounts of hydrobromide, hydrochloride and quinine urea were going to consumers for pharmaceutical specialty items.

Theobromine and caffeine imports continued at a good level in February. Trade sources reported the latter item in the midst of a slack season since orders from makers of cold weather preparations and APC tablets have slackened somewhat while large orders from the beverage industry have not yet been forthcoming. Domestic producers price quotations were unchanged on both caffeine and theobromine.

Ammonium Benzoate—Supplies were ample. Trading was routine and material moved at a steady pace to consumer channels for established end uses. Lots of 5,000 pounds or more were offered at 90c. while ton lots were $1 and 1,000 pound lots were listed at $1.05.

Barium Salts—Sulfate, X-ray grade and NF chloride remain unchanged from last reports. A price advance on these medicinal items was not forthcoming despite two increases on industrial grade tonnage chemicals since the first of the year. Trade sources indicated that producers would attempt to absorb the increased costs in this market.

Caffeine—Imports of caffeine from West Germany in the month of February totaled 46,832 pounds valued at $98,179 for a per pound value of $2.09. Dealers were said to be in the midst of a slack period on this item. Demands from makers of APC tablets and cold weather preparations have slackened and large orders from the beverage trade have not yet begun to come in. Another 5 percent cut in duties on caffeine is scheduled to take effect on July 1. Price quotations from domestic makers were unchanged.

Dihydrostreptomycin — Bulk shipments abroad in February amounted to 4,833,773 grams and dosage forms exported accounted for an additional 838,767 grams. Value was roughly $394,000. Supplies were limited and export orders were being backordered as was the case with streptomycin. Overall seasonal demand was very good and a major producer anticipated another good year for this item.

Hormones — A producer announced availability to anesthesiologists throughout the country, of the first steroid anesthetic in medical history. The product is best used, according to the company, for introduction of patients to anesthesia before maintaining them on other inhaled anesthetic agents such as nitrous oxide. The advantages of such a preparation is said to lie in the fact that more complete relaxation of throat muscles is possible.

Menthol—Imports from Brazil during February amounted to 30,600 pounds valued at $147,860 while a shipment from Argentina of 1,160 pounds was valued at $7,888. Exports in February of NF and USP bulk material amounted to 2,613 pounds of which 1,200 pounds went to Italy and 1000 to India. Total value of exports for the month was placed at $17,580. Trade sources noted a slight upturn in demands from the tobacco and pharmaceutical industries from reports of a few weeks ago. A dealer suggested that there had been a renewal of trade interest in Japanese material, but reports from other sources were uncertain of this development.

Penicillin—Trade needs were balanced nicely with supplies although there were reports that stocks were light in some quarters. Sales volume so far in 1957 was said to compare very favorably with last year. A producer reported combiotic products continued to be widely used. Overall demand was good considering the season. Exports of penicillin bulk during February were valued at $230,251 while dosage forms shipped accounted for an additional $433,867. Roughly, 65 million units were exported in February.

Polio Vaccine—A producer announced a 10 percent price reduction to the medical retail trade. Current price is $6.48 per 9 cc. vial. The price, when first made commercially available in the spring of 1955, was about $9 per vial. Producers were making every effort to fill the increased demands beign made as a result of intensified public education efforts made this spring by the Polio Foundation, the AMA and various federal and state health organizations. Producers held heavy inventories in the fall of last year and proposed plans for expanded production were slowed somewhat at that time. Recently, talk of a year-round immunization program together with requests from public health services for additional supplies has been the signal for manufacturers to make a reappraisal of vaccine production facilities.

Quinine Sulfate—Suppliers reported a good seasonal increase in demands from consumers in the beverage industry. Lots of 1000 ounces, in tins, was quoted at 26c. per ounce. There were reports of material offered in bulk, in 1,000 ounce fiber drums, at 25½c. Minimal amounts of hydrobromide, hydrochloride and quinine urea were moving to consumers for pharmaceutical specialty items. Imports of quinine sulfate during February amounted to 25,000 ounces valued at $6,549 for a unit value of 26c.

Salicylic Acid—Price schedules of major producers after the recent increase on salicylates, list USP crystalline material in 200 pound fiber drums, 1000 pounds or more, at 50c., while less quantities are 3c. more per pound. A 2c. per pound differential on material in 100 pound drums brings the price to 52c. and 55c. respectively. USP salicylic acid, powder, packed in 100 pound fiber drums, 1000 pounds or more is 57c. and less quantities are 60c. per pound.

Streptomycin — Producers indicated prices were firm and unchanged since last reports. This antibiotic continued in good use with other established anti-tuberculosis drugs. Exports of streptomycin bulk, in February, amounted to 1,162,034 grams

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while another 265,965 grams was shipped in dosage form. Trade sources reported that streptomycin was being backordered for shipment abroad. Demands were very heavy and producer inventories for shipment were light.

Tartaric Acid—Imports from West Germany in February were 6,616 pounds while 50,044 pounds came from Spain and 33,069 pounds from Italy. Per pound values were respectively, 25c. and 28c. and 29c. The total import figure was 89,725 pounds. Imports, during the month, of argol, tartar and wine lees, crude or partly refined, and containing less than 90 percent potassium bitartrate, were 1,320,890 pounds valued at $109,105. The bulk of this material, 811,752 pounds, came from Algeria. Domestic price quotations were unchanged and trade needs continued at a routine pace.

Theobromine—Alkaloid imports from Netherlands in February totaled 3,307 pounds valued at $9,760 for a unit value of $2.95 while material from Switzerland totaled 2,205 pounds valued at $5,543 for a unit value of $2.51. Total imports were 5,512 pounds. Domestic manufacturing concerns quoted prices unchanged from last reports.

Undecylenates — Makers reported steady demands for zinc and copper undecylenates as well as undecylenic acid. Price schedules of a producer listed zinc undecylenate in 10-50 pound lots at $2.40 while 50-75 pounds was $2.20 and 75 pounds or more was $2.05 per pound. Copper undecylenate in the same quantities was quoted at $3.45 and $3.05 and $2.80. Acid was listed at $1.45 per pound. Producers stocks were ample according to trade sources queried last week.

Vitamins—A major vitamin producer has announced in a recent report that the company will produce pseudoionone on a commercial scale within the next six weeks. Production of the intermediate will enable the company to produce vitamins A, b-carotene, and E without dependance on lemongrass oil, the current starting material for making these vitamins. Supplies of the latter material may vary greatly due to adverse weather conditions. It was estimated that a yield of 35 percent pseudoionone can be expected using the new method based on acetone and acetylene.

Botanicals

Trade sources reported a generally quiet market for domestic botanical drug items. Dealers were contracting for new crop material to be received in June and July on several large volume domestic items. Stocks were adequate for the modest needs being made with the exception of items which have been light all season such as goldenseal root and the small volume, but important, ladyslipper root. No stocks were available on the latter item according to trade reports. There was said to be good interest in new crop sassafras but nothing in the way of stocks had been received as yet.

Dealers in imported botanical items reported new shipments of papain afloat, but it was said that sources at primary markets were reluctant to sell in the face of recent rejections here. Prices were once again reported at the high levels of the past few weeks. Overall trading continued to be of a spasmodic nature in the spot market. Dealer inventories were holding up well with no critical shortages reported.

Arabic Gum—Consumer interest was said to be continuing at a normal seasonal level. Dealers quoted a range of prices substantially unchanged from last reports, on both amber sorts and powder. Little change in market conditions has been reported by dealers in water soluble gums over the past few weeks.

Digitalis Leaves—Price was unchanged at $1.20 per pound. Material was said to be moving in good volume to established trade outlets. There has been little fluctuation in this market over the past season. Cultivation on drug farms, an aftermath of the war years, has served to give dealers an adequate supply of material at known potency with a minimum of dependence on seasonal labor and haphazard collection systems.

Rubber Chemicals Lab To Be Built by Heyden

A research laboratory for the development of special chemicals for the synthetic rubber industry will be constructed at Pensacola, Fla., by Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York.

Construction is scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 1958. The new laboratory will contain enlarged pilot plant facilities and will provide broader technical service.

Peck's Gets Soap Rights, Formulas From Mathieson

Peck's Products, St. Louis, Mo., has acquired the soap business of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, according to a joint announcement by the companies.

The transaction covered sales rights, manufacturing rights, and formulas and inventories of industrial and institutional specialty soaps formerly made by Puritan Company and Genessee Research Corporation of Rochester, N. Y.

These companies became part of Olin Mathieson in 1954. The products concerned include liquid surgical soaps and soap concentrates, bactericidal surgical soaps, oil soaps, and liquid pine soaps.

No plant or equipment was involved in the sale. Peck's Products Company will henceforth make the products in its St. Louis plant. Financial details of the transaction were not disclosed.

Koppers Chemical Division Names Midwest Sales Head

L. R. Hunter has been appointed sales manager in the midwestern district, for the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. At the same time, Mr. Pool announced the transfer of George Kiessling from the development department of the division to the plastics products section, to assist the section manager.

Mr. Hunter joined Koppers as a foreman at the Kobuta, Pa., plant in 1943. He subsequently served as a sales representative and a plastics products enduse sales representative. In 1955, he was promoted to assistant manager of the plastics products section for the division.

S.S.T. Vice-Pres. Named

Fred Schmitz, president of S. S. T. Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of H. Harrison Greer as vice-president of the corporation. Mr. Greer was formerly associated with Bristol Laboratories, Inc., and, more recently, was director of marketing of Philipp Bauer Company, Inc.

Plant Food Group

—*Continued from page 7*

Fertilizer Market?" with O. E. Anderson, secretary, Ohio Bankers Association, as moderator. Panel speakers will be E. T. York, northeast manager, American Potash Institute, who will discuss the subject "From the Soil and Crop Standpoint"; Wilbur Renk, outstanding Wisconsin farmer, speaking "From the Farmer's Standpoint"; Gordon B. Nance, professor, department of agricultural economics, University of Missouri, speaking on "From the Economic Standpoint"; and Mr. Anderson, speaking on "From the Bankers' Standpoint."

Russell Coleman, executive vice-president, National Plant Food Institute, will follow the panel presentation, with a discussion on "How Can Industry Expand the Market?" The annual business session of the institute will follow.

The institute's research and education committee will meet in the afternoon. The committee consists of the following three divisions: Agronomy and horticulture fertilizer technology, and economics and farm management. Dr. W. H. Garman, the institute's chief agronomist, serves as secretary. Reports will be made by the chairmen of the respective divisions.

The hospitality hour will be an afternoon feature with the nitrogen producers as hosts and a special program has been prepared for the ladies attending the convention.

The program for June 11, follows:

Raymond Rodgers, professor of banking, Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University, will discuss "The Current Economic Outlook for Business." He will be followed by Sen. Mundt.

Winners in the institute's Soil Builders Award for Editors contest will be presented scrolls by Mr. Prindeville. Two editors will be honored, one in the field of magazines with more than 300,000 circulation and the other in the field of magazines with less than 300,000 circulation.

The potash producers will be host at a hospitality hour, followed by the annual banquet of the institute.

Bids Wanted

Desiccant, 334,800 bgs. activated, inv. 2052, May 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Drugs, 7,776 bots. of 100 tabs. ergonovine maleate tabs., USP, 0.2 mg., inv. 149, May 6, 29,352 1-lb. jars ointment base, 2,160 boxes tetracaine ophthalmic ointment, 6,048 1-lb. jars zinc oxide ointment, USP, 23,616 tubes gamma benzene hexachloride ointment, 1%, 60 gm., inv. 161, May 6, Military Med. Supply Agency, 54 Sands St., Bklyn. 1 N. Y.

Methanol, 36,774 gals., reagent, inv. 2063, May 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, 21,225 gals. outside paint, inv. 2069, May 9, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Trichloroethylene, 67,760 gals., inv. 2053, May 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

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ALMOND OIL—2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Corp, Hamburg
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—79 dms, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
25 dms, Bremen
AMYRIS OIL—3 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
7 dms, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—1 dm, Francolor Inc, Havre
83 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
8 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
39 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremerhaven
83 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
61 dms, Rotterdam
o-ANISIDINE—6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—65 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
ANTIMONY OXIDE—54 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—95 cs, Silvey Shipping Co, Trieste
495 cs, Rijeka
716 cs, Sibenik
ARABIC GUM—608 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
499 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
152 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Lagos
ARGOL—645 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—80 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Sete
ARSENIC, WHITE—67 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
BARIUM CHLORATE—40 dms, James E Fox, Rotterdam
BARIUM CHLORITE—18 bgs, Antwerp
BEEF EXTRACT—600 cs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—44 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Port Au Prince
40 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Port Au Prince
13 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
75 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
200 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
22 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Tampico
29 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Tampico
25 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
45 bgs, Tampico
50 pkgs, Lisbon
BENZOIN GUM—17 bdls, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Callao
3 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
BRONZE POWDER—20 dms, B F Drakenfield & Co, Bremen
BUCKTHORN BARK—612 bls, Rijeka
BUTANEDIOL—2 dms, Vineland Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CAFFEINE—6 dms, Robeco Chemicals, Antwerp
CALABAR BEANS—45 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Freetown
CAMPHOR—50 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
CAMPHOR OIL—589 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
CANDELILLA WAX—109 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
605 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—22 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—678 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
243 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
556 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
155 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Fortaleza
80 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
334 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
365 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
313 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
463 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Fortaleza
56 bgs, River Plate Corp, Natal
90 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
CASEIN—100 bgs, Trust Co of N A, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—95 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
186 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
902 pkgs, Rotterdam
6,445 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Fortaleza
754 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
CEDRON OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
3,032 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 kgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Colombo
50 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
10 dms, C T Wilson Co, Vera Cruz
CLOVE—100 bls, National City Bank, Zanzibar
CLOVESTEM OIL—1 dm, Florasynth Lab, London
COALTAR DYES—106 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Corp, Rotterdam
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
COALTAR DYES—13 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
16 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
712 bgs, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—900 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
465 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
351 tons, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Brown Bros, Bremen
CODLIVER OIL—5 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—126 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
77 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
26 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
420 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
84 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
258 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
CRESYLIC ACID—22 tons, H A Gogarty, London
60 dms, M W Hardy & Co, London
CUMIN SEED—272 bgs, Louis Furth, Khorramshahr
545 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—300 cs, E E Bier, Cadiz
250 cs, Portimao
180 cs, Harve
DAMMAR GUM—20 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
134 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
595 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, United Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
900 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
DIHYDROXYNAPHTHALENE—25 dms, Karr Ellis Co, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—512 seroons, Curacao Trading Co, Puerto Plata
DRAGONS BLOOD—9 cs, Singapore
EARTH COLORS—225 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ELEMI GUM—85 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
57 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Manila
106 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
ENULAE ROOT—25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
FISHLIVER OIL—21 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
15 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—302,631 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
116,347 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
112,102 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
56,307 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
70,763 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
262,914 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
612,560 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
176,221 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
110,737 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
111,600 bls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
99,239 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
138,481 bbls, Stuart Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
GALL, OX—2 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Antwerp
GARLIC OIL—11 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
GELATIN—15 dms, B Young & Co, London
202 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, A Chiris, Algiers
GHATTI GUM—34 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
GINGER—80 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
260 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
178 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Freetown
160 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Catz American Co, Cochin
320 bgs, Cochin
GINGER ROOT—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cochin
GLYCERINE—50 dms, Colgate Palmolive Co, Copenhagen
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
900 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Manchester
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,793 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IODINE, CRUDE—60 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—25 bgs, Elias Moss, Santos
51 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
ISONICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDE—5 dms, Standard International Corp, Hamburg
JALAP ROOT—9 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Vera Cruz
JUNIPER BERRIES—300 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
KAOLIN—239 dms, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—373 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
31 bgs, Orbis Products Co, Bombay
130 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
244 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
307 bgs, Werner Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—66 bgs, Newton Jackson Co, Lagos
120 bgs, Takoradi
LEMON OIL—9 dms, W F Mahneke, Vera Cruz
49 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—48 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
7 dms, A Verley & Co, Cochin
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Polak & Schwarz, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—194 dms, Gallagher & Ascher, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
54 bbls, Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
70 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
20 bgs, Duvekot Co, Genoa
110 bgs, Brown Bros, Valencia
150 bgs, Valencia
55 dms, Rotterdam
MACE—14 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
28 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
28 cs, Shippers Produce Corp, Macassar
30 cs, A G Dunn, Macassar
MAGNESITE—100 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—560 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE BARK—7,400 bgs, American Extract Co, Tumaco
MARJORAM—68 bgs, Callao

MENTHOL—35 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
150 cs, Schwabach & Co Santos
45 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
100 flks, Cadiz
MERCURY—150 flks, Silvey Shipping Co, Rijeka
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—20 dms, George A Abood, Rotterdam
METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER—68 dms, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
MISTLETOE HERB—12 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—7 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
150 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
3 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Bremen
154 dms, Bremen
MONTAN WAX—55 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
134 bgs, Frank B Ross, Hamburg
MUSTARD OIL—15 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg
SEED—250 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
441 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
334 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Djibouti
20 bgs, C Gulden, London
MYROBALANS—3,924 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—650 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, London
586 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Rotterdam
667 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
554 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—18 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL ACETATE—50 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Hamburg
NIGER SEED—89 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Massawa
NITROTOLUIDINE—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—17 bgs, J F Frank, Semarang
467 bgs, East India Trading Co, Macassar
93 bgs, A G Dunn, Macassar
65 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
65 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Macassar
106 bgs, Kelly America Ltd, Macassar
500 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Rotterdam
13 bls, East India Trading Co, Rotterdam
257 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIBANUM GUM—32 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
63 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—300 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Sfax
300 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Algiers
120 dms, National Bank Detroit, Marseille
115 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Marseille
48 dms, Schroder Bros, Sfax
96 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Sfax
192 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Sfax
58 dms, Pastene Co, Sfax
98 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Sfax
150 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
50 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Sfax
150 dms, Colombus Packing Corp, Sfax
50 dms, M De Rosa Inc, Sfax
200 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Sfax
125 dms, Samos Import Export Corp, Casablanca
155 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Casablanca
25 dms, Schroeder Bros, Casablanca
212 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Haifa
OPOPANAX GUM—88 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
ORANGE OIL—8 cs, Western Extract Co, Haifa
77 dms, Conakry
PEELS—59 bls, Alicante
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, Arnold Dorr & Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—198 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—496 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
299 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—20 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
50 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Colombo
8 cs, Salentine & Co, Mombasa
7 cs, Meer Corp, Dar es Salaam
27 cs, Dar es Salaam
PAPRIKA—184 bgs, M J Golombeck, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Valparaiso
50 bgs, J Raphael & Son, Valparaiso
400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Trieste
600 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Trieste
200 bgs, I Bezoff, Rijeka
750 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
40 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
426 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
390 bgs, Alicante
2,000 bgs, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—13 cs, Kane Import Corp, Penang
6 cs, J Berlage, Penang
PEATMOSS—6,619 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
4,600 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
727 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
3,400 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
4,000 bls, J E Bernard, Rotterdam
826 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,600 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
2,200 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
2,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,998 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Rotterdam
330 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
960 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
500 bls, S Davis Co, Bremen
PECTIN—45 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, A A Sayia, Alleppey
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Alleppey
240 bgs, George Uhe Co, Alleppey
120 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
480 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
640 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
120 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
320 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
200 bgs, Calvert Vavasseur, Cochin
320 bgs, Cochin
RED—140 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Mombasa
154 bgs, Mombasa
194 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
300 bgs, Rijeka
WHITE—70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
140 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, London
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—17 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—297,364 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
265,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,861 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
261,873 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PINENEEDLE OIL—5 bbls, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—56 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
CONCENTRATE—1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—7 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Manchester
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—100 bbls, Transatlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 cks, H Reifenberg, Hamburg
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—100 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
HUSKS—245 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—200 bls, S B Penick & Co, Split
125 bls, Fairfield Chemical Division, Mombasa
125 bls, E R Squibb & Sons, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—25 cks, M W Hardy & Co, Antwerp
QUINCE SEED—106 bgs, Kaymor Associates, Khorramshahr
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—2 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RADIUM ELEMENT—4 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROMARIN OIL—2 cs, A Verley & Co, Marseille
ROSE HIPS—6 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
ROSEMARY OIL—11 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
SAFFRON—15 bgs, Ver Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—40 bls, W F Mahneke, Trieste
400 bls, Rijeka
100 bls, Trieste
OIL—4 cs, W C Sullivan & Co, Hamburg
4 cs, P H Petry, Hamburg
1 bbls, Ungerer & Co, Rijeka
1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA CONCENTRATE—12 cs, London
SESAME SEED—7,259 bgs, Cutuco
SHELLAC—27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
145 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SOAPBARK—98 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM CYANIDE—330 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Erskine Freight Co, Antwerp
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—120 dms, Stemmler Sales Inc, Bremen
SODIUM PHOSPHOCASEINATE—200 bgs, Salentine & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—770 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SODIUM SULFATE—3,000 bgs, Antwerp
SULFADIAZINE—4 dms, Gyma Lab, Havre
SULFUR, COLLOIDAL—1 dm, Basf Inc, Rotterdam
TALC—15,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALHA GUM—25 bgs, Port Sudan
TANNING EXTRACT—32 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
150 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,502 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
3,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
10,000 bgs, Poons Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Bank of China, Keelung

—Continued on page 67

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The position of this market moved upward somewhat on the strength of advances in the geranium market last week, dealers here on spot reported. The new listing for Bourbon material, $1 per pound higher than was previously quoted on spot, is another step in the market that has been showing progressive strength for some months. The price shift was slightly offset by a minor decline shown in the caraway oil market. In other sectors, citrus oils again showed good strength as demand developed on the heels of seasonal weather. The hot spell for the past week has prompted material movement, dealers said and may force an early start for the season. Other oils showing strength were those of mace and nutmeg. Apparently unperturbed by the reversals suffered in the seeds and spices market previously by nutmeg, the two continued to show an exceedingly strong face.

Further moderate gains were scored in the seeds and spices market, spot and afloat being well supported by active consumer demand while shipment positions owed their advance mainly to steadiness abroad.

Sarawak, according to a report, continued to be offered sparingly and at prices which were mostly beyond the point of attracting buyers. Lampong sold slightly below Malabar, the latter leading the advance.

The progress of the past two weeks, the report noted, has been gradual, interspersed with periods of consolidation, and thus managed to create a generally friendlier feeling towards pepper. The pattern of purchases by consumers indicates low inventories at most stages of the chain of distribution so that one may expect a fairly consistent demand for the next few weeks. Since spot stocks have declined, and there has not been a marked increase in consignments nor purchases for shipment, prices during that period should remain steady and might even improve further.

The latest report from Grasse, according to an English publication, noted that a delegation from that area has selected 20,000 orange bushes in Calabria and Sicily, which are to be distributed, free of charge, to growers in the Grasse region whose groves were badly damaged a year ago during one of the worst frost and storm periods in the areas history. The group also hopes to give the growers a subsidy to help with the cost of grafting.

Sales of cosmetics and drugs in department stores of Canada increased an estimated $19,672,000 in the first three quarters of 1956, the Canadian government has reported.

Price Trends

Advanced

Geranium oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Caraway oil, 15c. per lb.
Sage oil, clary, $5 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 27, 1956
145.12	145.55	142.84	135.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

A recent survey, reported on in a London publication, has noted the following about the development of essential oils in South America:

Paraguay annually produces about 25 tons of gaiac wood oil in addition to a quantity of petitgrain oil. Quality has improved to a point where complaints are rarely heard, and the principal difficulties are occasional water shortages, which hold up distillation, and intermittent transportation difficulties caused by floor or drought.

Peru produces small quantities of citrus oils and has also recently begun to export rosewood oil down the Amazon from Iquitos. Total alcohol content is slightly lower than in Brazilian rosewood oil and perfumers also prefer the odor of the latter, but the industry has not yet developed sufficiently to allow a firm judgement to be formed.

Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela, because of profitable interests in other directions, show little inclination to take an interest in essential oils.

Columbia producers a small amount of essential oils, mostly for the domestic market. One of these is the oil of eucalyptus globulus, introduced about 100 years ago, which now grows wild. The oil usually has a cineol content of 50 percent or a little more, and must be rectified if it is to reach the minimum of 70 percent specified in the U.S.P., but in fact most of the oil is used on the home market. Other products of Columbia are Tolu balm and small amounts of Java-type citronella.

Costa Rica, despite favorable conditions, produces no essential oils. Ecuador produces a few tons of oil of encalyptus globulus and a little Java-type citronella oil, containing 70-80 percent cineol and generally complying with the USP. Salvador produces only Java-type citronella, in small quantities, but also exports about 100 tons yearly of Peru balsam.

Guatemala, during the last war, was in a position to export large quantities of citronella and lemongrass oil. The aftermath of the war brought some obvious ups and downs to the Guatemalan marekt but under the guidance of an association of producers, a stabilization has taken place.

Honduras, after producing substantial quantities of citronella and lemongrass oils for export during the war, practically discontinued this trade when Far Eastern products reappeared, and only a few producers remain, who sell their oils through the Guatemalan organization mentioned above. Another aromatic product is styrax, of which some 23 tons are produced yearly.

Caraway—Shipment prices brought spot levels for caraway oil downward last week, dealers here reported. The new listing on spot is $3.50 per pound. The movement is attributed to the situation in source and shipping rather than to any turn of events on the spot scene. The previous price had been 15c. per pound less.

Geranium—Bourbon quality material led the rest of this market in a continuation of the upward swing that has prevailed for the past months, dealers here said last week. The new listing for Bourbon material, $17 to $18.50 a pound or about a $1 more than was previously quoted, brought little surprise to the market, dealers said. On the basis of late reports from the source areas, in fact, it was suggested, the prices should be and in all probability will rise even higher.

Although the steady upward trend in values can be traced to heavy buying orders, especially for the account of the soap trade, considerable buyer resistant has become apparent. In some quarters, trade observers feel that if the higher prices are maintained there is likely to be a drop in consumption.

Mace—This material along with nutmeg oil continued last week to show what one source defined as "abnormally high" positions in both spot and shipping areas. Dealers consider a number of factors responsible with one the possible firming of the nutmeg source material on spot. Previously nutmeg spice had been falling in price for several months. However, the fluctuations of the spice had no evident bearing upon the oils market which remained in a firm and relatively entrenched position throughout. The high level of prices in both mace and nutmeg oil markets lead some dealers to suggest that continuations at present levels might lead to relaxed buying at spot.

Orange—California oil continued in

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Anise Seed (4 lots), 600 bags.
Black Pepper, 80 bags.
Cassia (15 lots), 2,136 bags.
Chillies (2 lots), 269 bags.
Cloves, 100 bags.
Coriander Seed (2 lots), 1,712 bags.
Garlic, fresh, 2,000 cases.
Ginger, 260 bags.
Gum Karaya (8 lots), 725 bags.
Mace, 20 cases.
Nutmegs (12 lots), 698 bags.
Mustard Seed, 1,000 bags.
Papain (3 lots), 66 cases.
Pimento, 200 bags.
Senna Leaves, 45 bales.
Sesame Seed (2 lots), 758 bags.
Thyme Leaves, 222 bags.
Uva Ursi Leaves, 200 bags.

Essential Oils

short supply last week, dealers here reported, with reports from the organized growers that their material is being allocated to the consuming trade. The situation of orange oil also ranges to most of the other citrus oils and other material used in the bevareg and confectionary trades. The tight supply in California orange has also in some measure served to life sales of Floridian orange oil with prices on the latter remaining unchanged at 50c. to 55c. per pound.

Sage—Clary quality sage oil dropped sharply on spot last week, dealers here reported. The current listing, about $30 per pound, is $5 less than was previously quoted. This movement, it was said, foresook the greater portion of the advances noted a month ago. The high prices, one source noted, recently prevailing on the article apparently brought out more offerings, thus enabling dealers to reduce selling schedules to the present lower spot quote.

Tansy—This material was offered at more attractive prices in some quarters, dealers here reported last week. The movement was attributed to the fact that newcrop is not far off and there appears to be a little more inclination on the part of sellers to move old material in the light of the fact that there should be more oil on the market soon.

Aromatic Chemicals

Shifts in listings of a number of aromatic chemicals two weeks ago are still working factors in the market. All of the materials involved moved downward on the spot scene. Producers attributed the action to trends present in the essential oils source market and also, of course, to fluctuations in the seeds and spices field. Affected aromatic chemicals were citronellol, alpha and methy ionone, citronellyl acetate, geraniol and geranyl acetate. Most price declines, though slight (usually between 10c. and 30c. per pound) reflected in their cumulative presence, a softening tone in a market that should be in the process of stiffening to face the seasonal sales picture. However, as one producer noted, the aromatic chemicals could be softening their tone in order to offer a more winsome facade to the marketplace. This, though, was contrary to the surface economic picture that showed aromatic chemicals following their source essential oils in a downward movement.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—An American Spice Trade Association meeting was held recently, one source noted, concerning the importation of Saigon Cassia from Vietnam. It is clear, the report said, that the procedures involved in securing the necessary documentation have not been ironed out as yet. It will be many months before all of the details are worked out and regular trade can take place. In the meantime, Batavias and Korintjes are selling cheap, the source noted.

Gingers—Cochin displayed new strength last week, it was reported, following improved demand. African and Nigerian were steady and unchanged. Jamaicas held their ground for shipment. Spots have been quiet.

Pepper—One report last week noted that prices for nearby positions continued their advance during the week. Fairly widespread consumer and dealer interest appeared in the market each day. Spot reserves were not heavy before this interest developed, and supplies have been whittled down by this demand. Sarawak holdings here are particularly small. Nearby steamers have no Sarawak on board, and Malabar shipments have been small. A good part of the floating supply was committed by the business this week.

Levels in India were very steady and no large quantity can be bought except at very full prices. Some Lampong and Sarawak will be coming out of Singapore during April, but this will not be available to the trade here before late June. In the meantime, the supply position of the market is tight, and continued interest can cause an extension of the rally.

New crop Sarawak positions were virtually forgotten as the demand seemed to center on nearby requirements. However, shippers at source still show no particular desire to make commitments for May or June shipments. Therefore, trading is stalemated until actual supplies make their appearance at shipping ports. Despite the predictions that the crop would be early this year, it now appears that it will be well into May before any sizable quantity can become available.

Vanilla Beans—Bourbon vanilla beans showed a further decline to the basis of $8.25 to $9 per pound, a source here noted last week. A number of large consumers appear to be fairly well covered on their current requirements against fairly substantial purchases that had been made about two months ago. There remains only about 75 to 90 tons of beans unsold in Madagascar. Once the heavy consuming season gets underway, especially in the beverage and confectionary trades, additional buying orders are expected to appear in the market. Newcrop Mexican vanilla beans are available for prompt shipment. As a rule, however, major shippers in Mexico have been inclined to remain on the sidelines believing they should have no difficulty in obtaining good prices for their holdings later on when the tight supply position to bourbon beans is more keenly felt.

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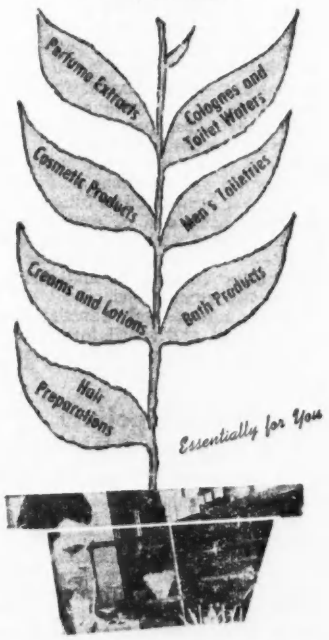

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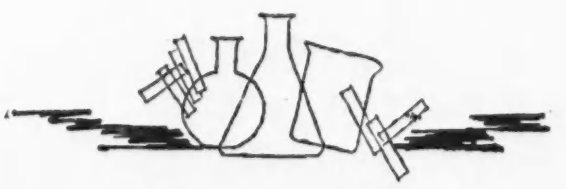

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—Continued from page 7

tent of 2.5 to 4.5 percent and a pH value of 4.5 to 5.5.

Coating, Miscellaneous—Six hundred and thirty-four tons of coatings other than clay and asphalt were used. Included in the classification of general coatings are casein, "Purecal" and "Wetting Agent B-79." Two percent of these materials were purchased in California, 83 percent in the central sates, and the remaining 15 percent were from foreign sources.

Dyestuffs—The dye material requirement was 548 tons, of which 96 percent was purchased in the east and the remaining 4 percent was purchased in the Pacific northwest.

Foam Killers—Six hundred and ninety-six tons of various types were used, 84 percent of which were purchased from Pacific northwest sources, 12 percent from California, and the remaining 4 percent from the central states. The only specification listed required low crystallization at low flow temperatures.

Hydrated Lime—The industry used 4,665 tons, with 61 percent of this tonnage being purchased in the central states, 38 percent in the Pacific northwest, and 1 percent from California. Specifications required that the hydrated lime contain not more than 1.5 percent magnesium.

Hydrochloric Acid—One hundred and sixty-five tons of 20 degree Baume hydrochloric acid were used, all of which was produced in the Pacific northwest.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Six plants indicated a total requirement of 394 tons of 50 percent hydrogen peroxide, 96 percent of which was purchased in the Pacific northwest, 2 percent in California, and 2 percent in the central states.

Lime—Of the 45,032 tons used by the Industry, 59 percent was obtained from Pacific northwest sources, 21 percent from California, and 20 percent from Missouri. Specifications required that 99 percent of the lime be acid soluble, iron and aluminum oxides be less than 0.5 percent of total weight, and the calcium oxide content be more than 97 percent.

Limestone—The total tonnage used was 104,960 tons, all of which was obtained from the Pacific northwest. Specifications required the limestone contain 96 percent calcium carbonate, less than 0.7 percent iron and aluminum oxides, and less than 2 percent magnesium carbonate. The limestone was also required to be over 98 percent acid soluble.

Magnesium Hydroxide—The entire 5,559 tons used by the industry were obtained from California. The maximum available purity was the only requirement placed upon its specifications.

Resins—The industry used 4,642 tons of wet strength resins. The entire tonnage was purchased from Pacific northwest sources.

Salt Cake—The entire 95,163 tons of salt cake used were purchased from California sources. A 98 percent minimum sodium sulfate salt cake with less than 1 percent moisture and 1 percent free-sulfuric acid were listed in desired specifications.

Sizing, Dry—The industry used 9,852 tons of dry sizing, 90 percent of which was obtained in the Pacific northwest, and the remaining 10 percent from the central states.

Sizing, Rosin—Of the 12,06 tons of rosin sizing used by the pulp and paper plants, 76 percent was obtained in the Pacific northwest and 24 precent was obtained from the eastern states.

Sizing, Miscellaneous—Additional 6,040 tons of sizing required by the industry have been listed in a miscellaneous category. This includes 1,525 tons of bitumels from California, 789 tons of wax from the Pacific northwest, and 3,726 tons of asphalt, mainly from California.

Slime Killer—The industry required 567 tons. The Pacific northwest was listed as the source for 57 percent of this tonnage, California for 31 percent and the central states for 12 percent.

Soda Ash—Nine hundred and forty-five tons were used during 1956. Of this amount, 64 percent was obtained from California and 36 percent from the Pacific northwest. The soda ash was required to contain a minimum of 97 percent sodium carbonate, a minimum of 57 percent sodium oxide on a dry basis, and less than 0.5 percent insoluble foreign matter. An additional specification required the soda ash to be freely soluble in hot water.

Sodium Chloride—The total 951 tons of sodium chloride salt required were obtained from California.

Sodium Peroxide—The entire 1,894 tons were obtained from the eastern states. A technical grade, granulated sodium peroxide powder was requested.

Sodium Silicate—The entire 4,929 tons of sodium silicate were obtained from the Pacific northwest. Specifications and brands varied according to usage; both "N" grade and "O" grade were cited.

Starch, Corn—The total corn starch requirement of 10,244 tons was obtained from the central states.

Starch, Potato—All of the 14,679 tons of potato starch used in the local pulp and paper companies were purchased from Idaho sources.

Starch, Tapioca—The entire tapioca starch tonnage of 1,871 tons was obtained from foreign sources. The survey indicated a gradual increase in the demand for tapioca starch with a much larger tonnage being predicted for 1960.

Starch, Miscellaneous—The industry used 2,272 tons of other types of starches. This includes dextrin, pearl starch, and a modified corn starch. All of the miscellaneous starches were purchased in the central states.

Sulfur—The total tonnage used during 1956 was 146,652 tons, 49 percent of which was obtained from Wyoming, 46 percent from Texas and Louisiana, and 5 percent from the Pacific northwest. A 99.5 percent pure sulfur, with a maximum 0.5 moisture and a maximum 0.3 percent insoluble carbon disulfide, was specified.

Sulfuric Acid—The 2,182 tons needed were all obtained from Pacific northwest sources. Two different grades, 93 percent and 98 percent, were specified by many companies.

Titanium Dioxide—Of the 3,766 tons purchased, 75 percent originated from the eastern states, 21 percent from the central states, 2 percent from California, and 2 percent from the Pacific northwest.

Wax—The 1956 requirement was 3,970 tons. California furnished 85 percent of this tonnage, the Pacific northwest 13 percent, and the central states 2 percent. The highest available purity was specified for the wax.

Alcohol Warehouse Rule Passed by Revenue Unit

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit of Internal Revenue Service has ruled (Rev. Rul. 57-161) that "quonset" type buildings may be used for internal revenue bonded warehouses and industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, provided they are erected as permanent structures and comply with the requirements of the alcohol regulations. The following construction requirements should be followed:

Foundations.—The foundation should preferably be of concrete and provision should be made for permanently anchoring the walls to the foundation.

Walls.—If the corrugated steel sheets are not to be applied over solid sheathing, they must be welded as follows: Three points along each end of each sheet and four points along each side of each sheet.

Floors.——Floors must be of wood, concrete, or other substantial material as required by the regulations.

Doors, windows and ventilators.—All doors, windows, and ventilators must comply with the regulatory requirements for such openings.

Mercury, Oil Pipelines Goals Closed by ODM

Office of Defense Mobilization has closed the expansion goals for mercury, and oil and gas pipelines for specific defense programs. The agency said that studies indicated that sufficient capacity either is planned or now exists to meet presently known mobilization requirements for these items.

The nickel goal and the expansion program for strategic mica substitutes are now undergoing a review within ODM to determine whether they should be continued.

No change is contemplated at this time, it was added, in the expansion program for liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen; production facilities for military and AEC procurement; and research and development laboratories.

Nat'l Lead Names Manager

National Lead Company, New York, has named Earl H. Schwartzkopf plant manager of the company's titanium pigments plant in Sayreville, N. J.

Lubrizol Adds to Board

Lubrizol Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the election of Dr. Thomas W. Mastin to the company's board of directors.

Coatings Materials

Quotations of red lead, litharge and aluminum paste have been showing a weak tone. In some instances red lead is reported to be moving ¾c. per pound below the official quotation, while litharge is being sold ¼c. per pound lower. One producer has made these changes official, but no action has been taken yet by the leading competitors. The price of standard aluminum paste was driven down 3c. per pound in actual trading by competitive market factors, but the official listing is technically unchanged.

Against this background of price weakness the strength of the titanium dioxide market stood out clearly last week. The recent price advance of 1c. per pound was easily maintained as consumers continued to order the material in substantial volume. Although the group of zinc pigments was not particularly strong, there was no sign of price softness.

Demand for natural resins was exceptionally brisk early in the week as a reaction to the lull that preceded the holiday. In consequence, quotations of gum and shellac showed a stronger undertone althtough no changes were posted. The orange grades of shellac were steady at 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. per pound for No. 2 and 36c. per pound for superfine.

Two grades of epoxy resin have been reduced in price, effective April 15, from $1.55 per pound to $1.15 per pound. The company making the change announced that the reduction was made feasible by expansion of the market and economies introduced in manufacture. The resins are used as textile finishes of cotton and rayon fabrics.

The Department of Agriculture last week reported 1956-57 crop-year production of gum naval stores at 143,830 barrels of turpentine and 44,590 drums of rosin. This represents a decline of 2 percent from the production level of the previous season. On March 31, according to the report, stocks of gum turpentine and rosin (other than those controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation) were down to 13,260 barrels and 26,760 drums, respectively.

As described to this department by a casein dealer, all three of the tariff bills previously alluded to here call for elimination of the duty on casein. One would abolish the duty permanently, while the others would suspend it for a trial period of three years. The latter two bills differ from each other only in respect to the date on which the suspension period would begin. Sentiment among the various groups who would be affected by passage of the bills is reported to be favorably inclined. Even the domestic producers, according to one dealer, are showing no opposition—presumably because local production is of too marginal a nature to be much affected by the tariff.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Competitive conditions have driven the price of standard paste down 3c. per pound in actual trading. However, producers pointed out last week that official listings were as yet unchanged and might remain so until the situation clarifies.

Antimony Oxide—When titanium dioxide became a factor in the pigments market, business volume of this material began to decline. This is believed to be the reason for the price reductions that were posted last year. Lately producers have reported a levelling off of the downtrend.

Cadmium Colors—All varieties of cadmium colors are steady and unchanged in price. A good sales level has been maintained throughout the current season.

Cobalt Oxide—This pigment is freely available at the substantially lower price level posted a few months ago.

Earth Colors—Except for a few fractional advances in red iron oxide this group of pigments has shown a steady price tone. While business is somewhat spotty, a few paint firms are taking large orders for spring production.

Lead Pigments—Prices of red lead and litharge are still quoted at a range of ¾c. and ¼c. per pound, respectively, owing to the reductions posted recently by one of the producers. There has been no move as yet by other makers to match the lower prices.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1956
100.76	100.77	100.79	100.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Titanium Dioxide—This material is one of the strongest items in the paint market. Its strength stands out clearly right now against the background of price weakness in aluminum and lead pigments. Although current production is sufficient to meet regular needs, there is no excess in supply.

Zinc Pigments—In contrast to the group of lead pigments, materials in this category are holding uniformly steady in price. Buying interest though is only moderate.

Lacquer Materials

The plasticizer market experienced little in the way of price action during the first quarter. Dioctyl quotations eased off ½c. to 28c. per pound early in the year and have since officially remained at that level. Although it is recognized that actual sales are sometimes shaded below 28c., this is a symptom of a long standing condition. In other materials such price behavior would be taken as the first sign of an impending official reduction. In the dioctyl market, where the condition is chronic, it often means nothing.

Quotations of tricresyl phosphate also eased off early in the year. As explained by one producer, this move was prompted by the competitive situation existing between TCP and the higher grade phthalates. Although the TCP market showed a certain degree of expansion last year, it was thought that the rate of growth would be greater if the price were more competitive with high grade phthalates.

Markets for diethyl and dimethyl phthalate have been stable since last October. At that time quotations were moved upwards a notch to offset higher costs of phthalic anhydride. Demand for the materials has been good, but at least one producer here has said that the market will probably not expand as much as it did last year.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Sales of alkyd resins are running ahead of last year's total, according to a producer here, but the extent of expansion is said to be narrower than in previous years. This is attributed to the current lull in the business boom. One aspect of the situation that is being pointed out by observers is that it serves to intensify the competitive nature of the synthetic resins market. While this competition puts a lot of downward pressure on prices, such pressure is resisted by cost factors, it was pointed out. The continual increases in production costs resulted in the posting of slightly higher price listings on January 1.

Epoxy Resins—Two grades of epoxy resins used as textile finishes of cotton and rayon goods were reduced in price, effective April 15, from $1.55 per pound to $1.15 per pound. The company making the change announced that the reduction was possible because of expansion of the market and economies introduced in manufacture.

Natural Resins

Gum—Demand was exceptionally strong early in the week because of the lull that preceded the holiday. Prices showed a firm tone but no advances were reported. Philippine copal gum is quoted at 25½c. to 28c. per pound for pale chips, 32½c. to 36c. for pale nubs, and 23½c. to 26c. for sorts. Seeds are nominally 20c. per pound.

Shellac—Business volume in the various grades of shellac also showed a brisk tone when business resumed on Monday, remaining active through the middle of

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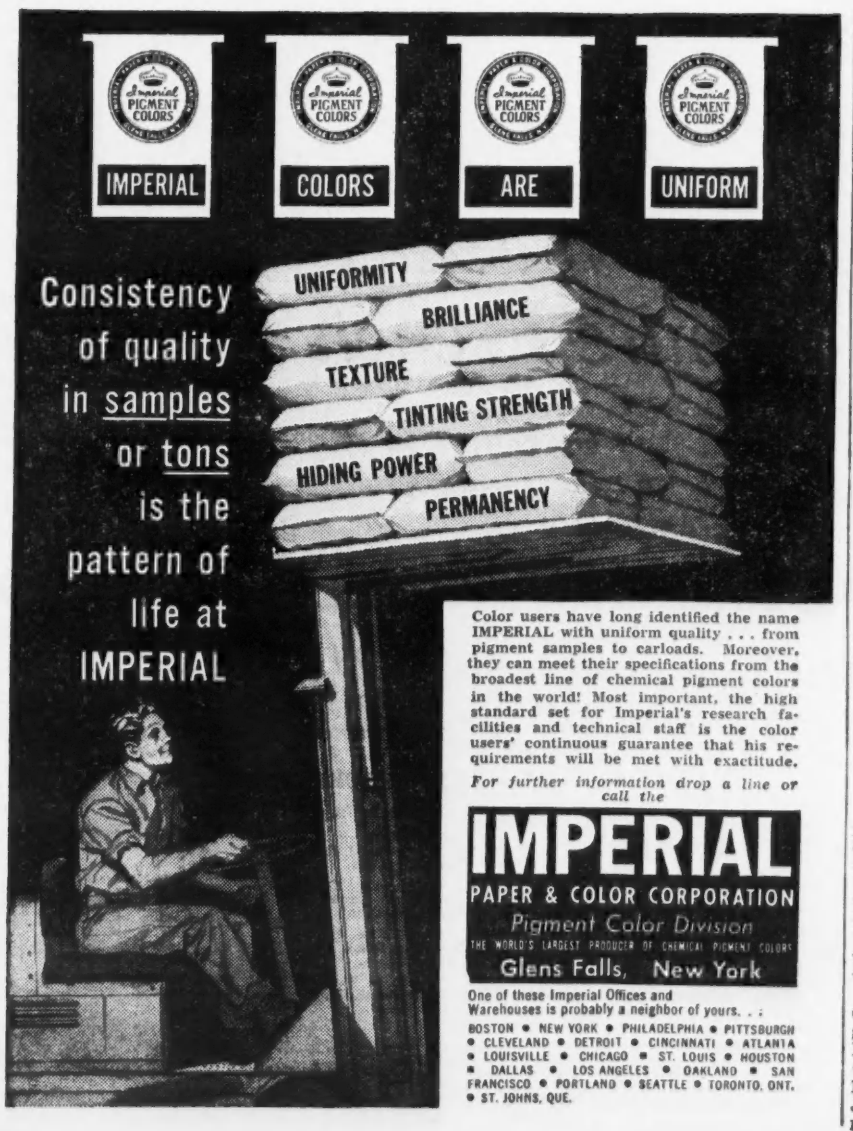

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Coatings Materials

the week. Prices were firmly held at the lower levels that have been in effect lately. Orange grades were quoted at 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. per pound for No. 2, and 36c. per pound for superfine. The nominal price of TN is 35c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Last week's report on the three casein tariff bills currently pending in congress was slightly inaccurate. As described subsequently to this department by a dealer who has been involved in congressional hearings on the legislation, all three bills call for elimination of the tariff. One would abolish the duty permanently, while the other two would suspend it for a trial period of three years. The latter two bills differ only in respect to the date with which the suspension period would begin.

According to this same dealer, sentiment among the various groups that would be affected by the legislation is generally favorable. Dealers, Argentine exporters and consumers are of course strongly in favor of the bills. The domestic producers, according to this dealer, have shown no opposition, presumably because local production is of too marginal a nature to be much affected by the tariff. The Department of Agriculture is also taking a disinterested view, the dealer said.

Meanwhile the market continues to show a fairly steady tone. Material on spot is moving in moderate and normal volume, while the futures market is marking time, awaiting developments on the tariff legislation. Exporters and consumers alike expect to benefit from elimination of the tariff. Hence, neither is anxious to make heavy commitments right now.

Naval Stores

Production of gum naval stores during the 1956-57 crop year amounted to 143,830 barrels of turpentine and 444,590 drums of rosin, declining two percent from the total reached in the previous season. According to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture, steam distilled turpentine production showed a gain of 3 percent, while sulfate output was one percent lower. Steam distilled rosin output during the season totaled 1,324,220 drums, the board reported. On March 31, stocks of gum turpentine and rosin other than those controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation were down to 13,260 barrels and 26,760 drums, respectively.

Pine Gum—For the week ended April 13, the average price per barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.57, as compared with $25.52 during the previous wek and $27.13 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 7,000 barrels, as against 5,500 barrels the previous week and 7,633 barrels a year ago. Average per barrel content was 10.88 gallons of turpentine and 298.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:—WW, 6; WG, 24; N, 27; M, 26; and K and below, 17.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr. 19	Mon. Apr. 22	Tues. Apr. 23	Wed. Apr. 24	Thur. Apr. 25
Drums—					
I	...	...	...	$7.50	...
M	$7.50	$7.50	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	7.45	...
WG	...	8.31	$8.35	8.35	...
WW	...	8.35	...	8.50	...
Bags—					
M	...	...	...	7.30	...
N	...	...	7.45	...	...
WG	...	...	8.10	...	...
WW	...	...	8.25	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended April 19)—M or better, $7.12½

Sales, USDA

160* 627* 400* 1,418* 240*‡

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.30; WG, $9.90; N, $9.25; B through M, $9.00

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.565	...	.566§
Sales	...	6,000¶	...	8,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c., l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ‡ Sales confined to export.

Emery Fills Sales Post

Joseph P. Clancy has been appointed eastern district sales manager of the organic chemical sales department of Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Clancy will make his headquarters at Emery's Philadelphia office. He succeeds J. W. Ritz, recently named assistant sales manager.

Copra Philippine Exports May Beat 1956 Record

Foreign Agricultural Service reports that Philippine exports of copra and cococonut oil this year may exceed the record high level of 714,505 long tons of oil equivalent exported in 1956. Prices of copra and coconut oil are expected to remain relatively stable, it was added.

Philippine exports of copra in March, 1957, declined 9 percent from the previous month while coconut oil exports were up 4 percent. Copra prices in mid-April remained about the same as in recent months.

Combined exports of copra and coconut oil in March, in terms of oil, totaled 52,337 long tons, 8 percent below the previous month and 4 percent under those of March, 1956.

Cumulative shipments of copra and coconut oil, however, during the first three months of 1957 were 172,095 tons, oil basis, 5 percent more than the 163,938 tons exported in January-March, 1956.

Soybean Stocks at Record, Flax Reserves Near Peak

Stocks of soybeans at all positions April 1 were at the record level of 217 million bushels, or 23 percent greater than last year's previous high, the Department of Agriculture has reported.

Flaxseed stocks on the same date totaled 30.9 million bushels, or 50 percent more than a year earlier, and were the second largest record for that date.

The April 1 soybean inventory indicates a disappearance of 242.7 million bushels since last October. Known quantities used for the period include 165.5 million bushels processed for oil, and nearly 52 million bushels exported. Flaxseed disappearance from July 1, 1956 to April 1, 1957, is indicated at 21.9 million bushels.

Lilly Plans to Construct Office Building in Indiana

A three-story office building, estimated to cost between $2 million and $3 million, will be constructed by Eli Lilly & Co. at its McCarthy street plant in Indianapolis, Ind. Construction is scheduled to start early this summer and is expected to be completed in 1959.

The new building, which will be completely air-conditioned, will house more than 300 employees. Its first floor will be occupied by electronic data processing equipment. Marketing departments will be consolidated on the other two floors.

Zinc Output

—Continued from page 5

and R. Hendricks, vice president in charge of sales, of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., who reported on "World Consumption—Lead and Zinc."

F. S. Mulock, president of the American Zinc Institute and president, U. S. Smelting Refining & Mining Co., chaired the meeting.

According to Dr. Zimmerman, the recent tapering off of lead and zinc demand is simply a continuation of the leveling off of the 1955 business boom.

He noted that consumers of lead and zinc have greatly reduced their inventories and some of them are down to a 30-day supply. This means they aren't going to be able to stay out of the market indefinitely, he said.

Meanwhile the government's policy on stockpiling together with its exercise of the farm barter program is the controlling factor on zinc prices, he stated.

N. J. Zinc Man Speaks

Those who would profit by utilization of fundamental research have an obligation to contribute to such research. So stated W. M. Peirce, assistant to the vice-president of New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, before the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the AZI last Friday.

Speaking on "How Research Can Help the Zinc Industry," Mr. Peirce recommended the support of graduate scholarships in universities as a means of supporting basic research.

"Today, in supporting such graduate scholarships, there is a trend—and a proper one—not to restrict the field in which research may be carried out," Mr. Peirce said.

"The donor of a graduate scholarship may quite properly, however, award it to a university—and specifically to a department of a university—where work is being carried out in the general field of interest of the donor," he stated. "It seems to me," Mr. Peirce continued, "that the AZI might well support such a graduate scholarship and might initially place it in one of the university laboratories where work on some of the unique properties of zinc oxide, for instance, is being carried out."

Monsanto Cost Squeeze Remedy Told

—Continued from page 4

Thomas said, there will be a market for this material.

Another major counter-measure used by Monsanto against the price squeeze is successful research, according to Dr. Thomas. The company expects to spend $21.6 million on this aspect of operations alone in 1957, a 12½ percent increase over 1956.

Of the amount, 30 percent will be allowed for research on new products, 27 percent will be on exploratory work and the balance on improvement of existing products.

Problems and Progress

In discussing Monsanto's current status, Dr. Thomas reviewed four problems faced by the company during 1956, and what is being currently done about them:

• **Ammonia**—Profits are down owing to price declines. To combat this, Monsanto has been able to channel 25 percent of its ammonia output into industrial uses, both captive and otherwise. A new adipic acid plant is expected to furnish another use for ammonia. Freight savings are being effected by use of large barge shipments over water where possible. Monsanto has developed a new type of ammonium nitrate which is said to be more stable, thus affording another outlet for ammonia output.

• **Polyethylene**—Monsanto was in the past beset with quality-price problems, both factors being extremely important in the current competitive market. To remedy this, progress on quality has been satisfactorily made, and polyethylene expansion is under way. Dr. Thomas felt that by the year's end a nominal expansion should bring capacity to 75 million pounds annually, and that a modest profit will be shown.

• **Acrylonitrile**—The plant was previously unprofitable owing to a number of factors. Now, Dr. Thomas reports that the plant is running above designed capacity, and the company is beginning an immediate expansion which will increase its annual output to more than 100 million pounds by the end of 1958.

• **Methanol**—Monsanto owns a plant jointly with Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation. The company hopes to show a profit this year on operations.

Queeny on Styrene, Ammonia

Board chairman Edgar M. Queeny told the security analysts that lower prices for ammonia and styrene are forecast to cost Monsanto this year something of the magnitude of 17 cents a share.

"We did not see the bottom of nitrogen prices last year," chairman Queeny said. "Had we realized the same net prices this first quarter as in the first quarter of 1956, this quarter's earnings would have been better.

"We face lower prices for our styrene which is a large-volume product in Monsanto. Synthetic rubber producers are our largest customers for styrene monomer.

"In order to meet competition, it was necessary to lower the selling price to them. The new price becomes effective July 1.

"Our appraisals of the prospects for most other products are, in the main, optimistic; and in our projections their improvement offsets these anticipated losses," Mr. Queeny said.

"For the year 1957 we are budgeting Monsanto proper to realize a modest increase in profits over 1956."

Polyethylene Resin

—Continued from page 3

production of this revolutionary product. Extensive research and tests, during the construction of our plastic pipe manufacturing facilities, pointed up and proved out the vastly superior qualities of Allied's new pipe compound which Orangeburg is using in the manufacture of its plastic pipe. This new pipe, to be marketed under the 'Orangeburg' brand, complements present Orangeburg products and will be sold through our nationwide distribution organization to the plumbing and construction industries."

Produced in Buffalo

Produced at the Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division plant of Allied Chemical at Buffalo, N.Y., "A-C Polethylene Pipe Compound" is made by a process developed through basic research. This process is different from any known method and yields a polyethylene resin having physical properties different from competitive materials, Allied said.

This development is the successful culmination of research initiated over ten years ago at Allied's central research laboratory, Morristown, N. J., to develop new processes for polymerization of ethylene and new and improved form of polyethylene.

The resin has an unusually high melt viscosity, reflecting its great molecular weight, and requires special technics for manufacture of pipe. Extensive delelopment work on pipe manufacture has enabled fabrication of pipe possessing properties not heretofore attainable in polyethylene pipe, according to Allied.

Facilities are being installed at Buffalo to increase production of new resin. When the production rate permits sale of the resin for purposes other than pipe manufacture, it is anticipated the item will have wide application in other phases of the plastics field because of its unique physical properties. Development work is under way in the fields of tubings, films, sheets, tiles, moldings and fibers.

The resin will supplement the line of low molecular weight A-C polyethylene propucts introduced on a commercial scale in 1954 by Semet-Solvay Division. These products are finding new markets in diversified fields such as paper coating, polishes, printing inks and injection molding.

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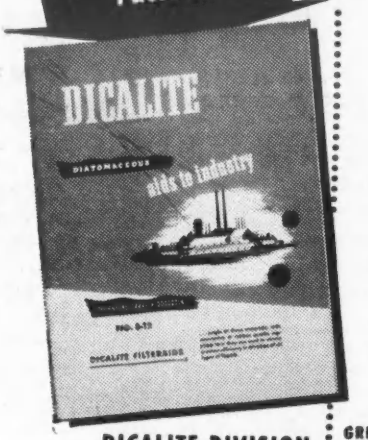

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Fertilizer Technology to Be Demonstrated

—*Continued from page 7*

monium phosphate in the production of granular fertilizers has the advantages of permitting higher analysis than can be obtained with conventional materials and increasing the water-soluble P_2O_5 content. Substitution of diammonium phosphate for other raw materials also is helpful in controlling granulation and reduces the drying requirements in some grades.

"The demonstration run will show the production of 12-24-12 from diammonium phosphate, concentrated superphosphate, ordinary superphosphate, potassium chloride, and one of the new "dehyrated" nitrogen solutions.

"Use of Phoshoric Acid Containing 76 Per Cent P_2O_5: Phosphoric acid containing about 76 percent P_2O_5 is equivalent to about 106 percent H_3PO_4. It is not produced commercially at present, but only minor changes in conventional phosphorus burning acid plants would be required for its production. Besides the obvious advantage of economy in shipping, this concentrated phosphoric acid has the property of producing more heat in granulation processes than is obtained with acid of normal strength. This additional heat, caused by dilution and hydrolysis of the acid, may be helpful in promoting granulation of grades in which more heat is needed for efficient granulation. It is helpful also in producing drier products.

"The production of granular high-analysis fertilizer will be demonstrated using concentrated phosphoric acid, ammonia, ordinary superhphosphate, and potassium chloride.

"Ammonium Phosphate-Nitrates: Ammonium phosphate-nitrate fertilizers are produced by using phosphoric acid and ammoniating solution as the principal sources of P_2O_5 and N, respectively. Typical grades that may be produced are 16-48-0, 7-28-28, 16-16-16, 14-28-14, and 6-18-36. The advantages of the ammonium phosphate-nitrates are their high analysis and high water solubility. The economics of producing them depends on the cost of phosphoric acid and is favorable in many locations.

"In the demonstration run, 8-16-32 will be made in the continuous ammoniation-granulation pilot plant from wet-process phosphoric acid, ammoniating solution, and potassium chloride.

"Nitric Phosphate Using the Continuous Ammoniator: The use of the continuous ammoniator in the production of nitric phosphate is a modification of previous nitric phosphate processes developed by TVA. The previous processes required a rather large plant investment. The modification retains the economic advantage of using phosphate rock as the principal source of P_2O_5 but provides a method which can be used in many existing granulation plants with fairly minor additions and changes. The modified process can be used to produce grades such as 14-14-14, 12-12-12, and 10-15-20.

"A 12-12-12 grade will be produced in the pilot-plant demonstration using phosphate rock, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, potassium chloride, and anhydrous ammonia.

"Production of Ordinary Superphosphate for Immediate Ammoniation: Recent studies by TVA have shown that with the proper combination of operating conditions it is feasible to produce superphosphate that has high P_2O_5 availability and suitable physical properties for ammoniation after only one hour's retention in a den. Compared with the conventional procedure, a higher acidulation ratio, more finely ground rock, and a lower acid concentration are used in producing this superphosphate. In conjunction with a granulation plant, the use of this process, rather than the conventional method of producing ordinary superphosphate, would result in a saving by reducing inventories and would lower the cost of material handling.

"Production of superphosphate of this type will be demonstrated in a pilot-plant cone mixer and a Broadfield-type den.

"One-Step Process for producing Granular Superphosphate: The continuous ammoniator is used in this case for acidulation and granulation. Phosphate rock and phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, or a mixture of the two are fed to the ammoniator. Granulation is controlled by the addition of water or steam and by recycling fines from the process. The granules are cooled and screened. The fines and crushed oversize are recycled. Grades containing potash, such as 0-20-20, may be made by adding potassium chloride along with the rock and acid.

"The demonstration will show the production of granular concentrated superphosphate from phosphate rock and wet-process acid."

Olin Industrial

—*Continued from page 5*

trial chemicals division. He was formerly manager of the products department.

Charles C. Hightower succeeds Mr. Newell as production head, with responsibility for operation of the division's twelve plants. He had been manager of the Lake Charles, La., plant since 1954.

W. Carlton Moseley, formerly assistant plant manager at Lake Charles, has been named plant manager.

Cecil L. Williamson, who had been manager of the division's administrative services department in Baltimore, has been appointed assistant to the division general manager.

Olin Will Market

—*Continued from page 3*

soda. The caustic will be used by Kaiser Aluminum in its new alumina manufacturing operation at Gramercy.

The Kaiser plant will make a fifth Olin Mathieson shipping point for chlorine in the south. Olin presently produces chlorine at Saltville, Va., and McIntosh, Ala., and markets the chlorine output of the Huntsville, Ala., plant of National Distillers Products Corporation. It is completing a bulk storage and distribution facility for chlorine and other chemicals at Brunswick, Ga.

Olin Mathieson additionally produces chlorine at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and markets the production from the Arvida, Que., plant of Aluminum, Ltd.

Petroleum Derivatives

Markets for liquefied gases, fuel oil and cleaners' naphtha were quiet last week in response to various seasonal influences. Naphtha experienced the usual reaction to the holiday sales rush, while the market for heating fuels sagged under the influence of warm weather in the Northeast. The major solvents, particularly benzene, showed a steady tone in the face of somewhat sparser buying interest. This lag in demand was seen as an adjustment to the unseasonably heavy buying of last December. As such, it is not expected to last for long.

The amount of domestic crude oil to be consumed or exported in May was estimated last week by the Bureau of Mines at 7,280,000 barrels daily, as compared with the 7,290,000 barrels daily predicted for April. The latest forecast includes an estimated gasoline demand of 4,200,000 barrels daily in May, a yield of 44.0 percent and total crude runs of 7,990,000 barrels per day.

The crude run estimate for May is 165,000 barrels higher than the April estimate, the Bureau pointed out. According to the Bureau, this increased demand for crude will be offset by a rising trend of crude imports and a falling off of exports.

Current data for February indicate total crude runs of 7,996,000 barrels per day, the Bureau said, including foreign runs of 828,000 barrels daily. Indicated demand for domestic crude in February was reported at 7,498,000 barrels per day, with production totaling 7,512,000 barrels, an increase of 14,000 barrels daily.

Data for the month of March, as reported by the Bureau, would indicate a level of crude runs amounting to 8,049,000 barrels per day, including foreign runs of 781,000 barrels. Daily production in March was 7,782,000 barrels against an indicated demand level of 7,786,000 barrels. Stocks decreased during the month by 94,000 barrels daily. Crude exports in March were reported to have averaged over 500,000 barrels per day.

Final figures for January imports averaged out to 804,000 barrels daily. The import volume in February, as indicated by current data, was somewhat lower at 803,000 barrels daily. Estimated imports in March and April are respectively, 819,000 barrels and 875,000 barrels daily. In the month of May, imports are expected to jump to 925,000 barrels per day.

Refined petroleum materials were imported at an average volume of 617,000 barrels per day in January, according to the Bureau. On the basis of current data, February and March imports of refined products averaged out, respectively, to 650,000 barrels and 660,000 barrels. The estimated figures for April and May are 500,000 barrels and 475,000 barrels, respectively.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1956
107.65	107.65	107.65	104.37

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—The quiet sales pace evidenced lately by benzene is seen by some observers as an indication that consumers are working off the heavy supplies that were bought a few months ago when the solvent seemed due for a price advance with indications of a possible tight supply. It is expected that the market will improve quickly as soon as consumers' inventories are down to normal.

Cokeoven output of benzene has been lower in recent months because of the decline in steel production. Since new orders for steel are running behind the volume of shipments, the trend is not expected to reverse itself in the immediate future. Coupled with the fact that imports are apt to decline during the year, this would make very unlikely a development of oversupply in the industry.

Cleaner's Naphtha—Supplies were amply available for trade requirements during the holiday rush season. Last week the market settled down to a moderate level where it will probably remain until the next brisk season commences sometime before Christmas.

Quotations at all shipping points have been steady and unchanged since the posting of higher prices last January.

Toluene—Petroleum producers have been making only as much of this solvent as the current quiet market requires, with the remainder being left in the gasoline stream has an octane enrichment. While cokeoven supplies are still excessively long, some observers expect to see the situation mitigated by the decline in steel production.

Xylene—The final outcome of the recent price changes was elimination of the Providence, R. I., differential, so that material at that shipping point is now quoted at the same level as the Bayonne, N. J., listing.

Of the major solvents, this material continues to show the greatest market strength. Supplies at the producer level are just about adequate for trade requirements, and consuming interest has been consistently good.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 5, 1957, indicate a decrease in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,600,000 barrels, a decrease of 186,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,856,000 barrels were 243,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 339,000 barrels above the week ended April 6, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 832,000 barrels daily, as compared with 792,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending April 5, 1957, crude oil production averaged 7,751,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,007,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 780,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during March totaled 24,325,430 barrels, averaging 784,691 barrels per calendar day, according to a report issued last week by Aramco. These figures compare with the total of 31,277,657 barrels, averaging 1,008,957 barrels per calendar day, reported for the corresponding month of last year. Crude processed at the Ras Tanura refinery during March amounted to 6,692,854 barrels, for an average of 215,899 barrels daily, as against 6,654,841 barrels, averaging 214,672 barrels daily during the same month of last year.

Fuel Oil—The warm weather has just about eliminated business in the spot market, it was reported last week. Because of the seasonal lull, No. 2 oil is being offered on spot at a discount. Contract shipments are moving in small volume.

Imports of residual fuel oil averaged 507,000 barrels per day during the week ended April 19, compared with 426,000 barrels per day during the previous week, week, as reported by the American Petroleum Institute. Comparable figures for distillate fuel oil were 22,700 barrels and 9,000 barrels, respectively.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 6 totaled 252,325,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the revised total of 252,309,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents an increase of 16,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 612,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 628,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

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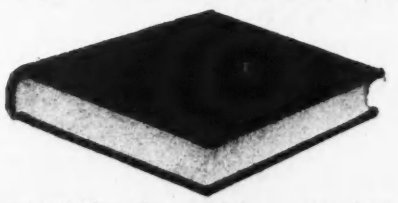

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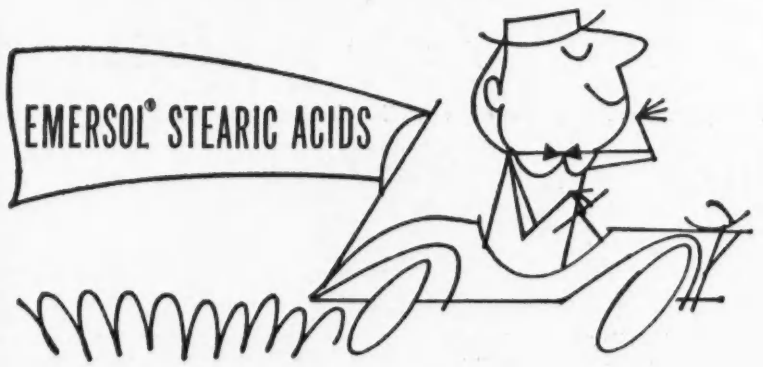

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Downward price trend of soybean oil continued to exert bearish influence on other edible oils last week. Lack of action on exports under PL 480 brought liquidation in soybean oil and quotations were off fractionally. This weakness was reflected in corn and cottonseed oils, which also were lower. Domestic business was limited and restricted to prompt needs. Peanut oil remained steady and was sold at unchanged levels. Improved trading took place in crude coconut oil chiefly for European delivery which raised quotations fractionally. Copra also was stronger. Bulk shortening was reduced 1 cent per pound.

While trading in tallow and greases was limited and spotty, the market remained steady due to reduced production. Offerings were light and closely held. Soapers absorbed moderate lots of bleachable fancy at unchanged prices, but bids for additional lots were turned down. Export business was reported slow. Lard declined sharply with the break in vegetable oils.

Fair volume of business was reported in tung oil at lower prices for prompt delivery, while trading also took place in forward positions at unchanged levels. Linseed oil remained unchanged and steady, despite slow business. Withdrawals against contracts were reported fair and below the volume at this season last year. Demand for other drying oil continued restricted to actual requirements. Oiticica was quiet and unchanged. Export interest in crude menhaden was limited and buyers and sellers were ¼ cent apart. Consumers continued to take sizable lots of Brazilian castor oil for prompt delivery. Prices were firm, reflecting the strength of Brazilian and Indian markets.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $4 per ton.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Candelilla wax,, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, 5/8c. per lb.
Refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 6 10c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 27, 1956
118.91	118.91	119.37	117.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—While demand for domestic grades was light and spotty, prices of all grades were held at unchanged levels. Brazilian oil remained firm with No. 1 maintained at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Firmer tone prevailed in this market and shipments were lifted fractionally. Crude was sold at 11½c. per pound, and 11⅝c. asked tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 12⅝c., tankcars, New York basis.

Corn—Lower competing oils weakened crude and quotations dropped ⅜c. per pound. Crude was sold at 13⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was reduced to 16.78c., tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Trend of prices continued downward in futures and new lows for this move were reached last week due to liberal long liquidation which caught stop loss orders. Prices rallied later with allied markets and partially regained declines. Trading was active chiefly professional, with trade interests taking nearby delivery on a scale downward. May tenders totaled 58 contracts and were stopped. Consuming demand also was inactive. Refined salad was lower with crude and quoted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery. Trading in crude cottonseed oil was limited. Prices were off fractionally, but closed steady. Sales were reported at 12⅞c., tankcars in the Valley and southeast; 12¾c. Waco and 12½c. asked Lubbock.

Cottonseed crushed in March totaled 399,699 tons, against 491,576 tons in February and 496,535 tons, March last year. Total crushing from August through March amounted to 4,180,610 tons compared with 4,673,000 tons during the same period last year.

Cottonseed Crush: March

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during March and February, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	March	Feb.
	Tons	
Receipts	24,650	43,354
Crushed	399,699	491,576
Stocks	801,003	1,176,052

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	139,383,000	170,419,000
Stocks	69,812,000	66,619,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	192,415	238,857
Stocks	263,956	220,210

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	86,064	109,175
Stocks	76,261	64,569

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 26, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	621	15.30	14.75	15.05S
July	1,358	15.30	14.87	15.10S
Sept.	221	14.95	14.53	14.80S
Oct.	46	14.89	14.46	14.71@14.76
Dec.	159	14.78	14.37	14.68@14.70
Mar.	16	14.65	14.50	14.62@14.68
May (1958)	20	14.70	14.40	14.62@14.68

Total sales and switches, 2,441.

Linseed—This market was quiet, but steady. Raw oil was maintained at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-June delivery and 13c., exwarehouse. Fair volume of oil was reported moving against current contracts. Shipments of linseed oil from Minneapolis current crop year lag 9½ million pounds below the same period a year ago, indicative of increased use of other oils as well as lower inventory maintenance by the paint industry.

Flaxseed—Stocks of flaxseed in all positions April 1 were indicated at 30,880,000 bushels the second largest on that date compared with 20,395,000 bushels, April 1 last year.

Minneapolis.—Trading in cash flaxseed was exceedingly dull. The market was bare of offerings on most days and most crushers were indifferent due to curtailed production. The few crushers in flaxseed operation were forced to bid 3c. higher than spot to obtain supplies on a to-arrive basis. Several major processors have suspended operations because of market conditions and there were no indications of resumption in the immediate future. No flaxseed was offered in the spot cash market and to-arrive bookings amounted to only 1 car and 5,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 74 cars, compared with 125 cars a year ago. Shipments amounted to 37 cars, against 54 a year ago.

Receipt and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1956-57	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1956-57
Past week	133,200	262,500	66,600
Since Sept. 1	17,210,800	22,876,000	2,584,000

Oiticica—This market remained steady, reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil. Trading was light. Tankcars were maintained at 17¼c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were held at 18¾c. to 19¼c., according to quantity.

Olive—Trading on spot was confined to small lots. Tunisian oil was unchanged at $3.10 to $3.15 per gallon, drums, duty paid, with Spanish nominal at $3.30, same basis. Tunisian and Morrocan oils for shipment were steady at $75 to $76 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. Spanish oil was inactive and offered at $80 per 100 kilos, f.o.b., shipping point, prompt shipment. New crop Argentine oil was quoted at $69 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, for June-July delivery, with business reported thereat.

Palm—Demand continued restricted to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

15¼c. to 16¼c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were available at 13c., New York, May-June delivery.

Peanut—This market remained steady, compared with competing oils. Crude was unchanged and sold at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was held and 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was reported light. Tankcars were unchanged at 18¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Prices fluctuated widely and crude sold down to 11½c. per pound, tankcars Decatur, for April and May, but the market rallied and reduced declines to

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 26, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
May	10	11.80	11.62	11.78@11.82
Sept.	6	11.32	11.20	11.38@11.43
Oct.	3	11.13	11.08	11.12@11.20
Dec.	3	10.90	10.90	11.00@11.05

Total sales, 22 contracts.

¼c. Trading was slow. Crude at the close was quoted at 11⅞c., tankcars, Decatur, April through July. Refined salad was lower at 14⅝c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Stocks on soybeans in all positions April 1 were at record level of 216,907,000 bushels against 176,872,000 bushels a year ago.

Tung—Prompt deliveries were easy and sold off ¼c. per pound, while futures were unchanged and steady. Trading of moderate took place at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and forward delivery. Drums were lower at 23½c., car-

—*Continued on page 63*

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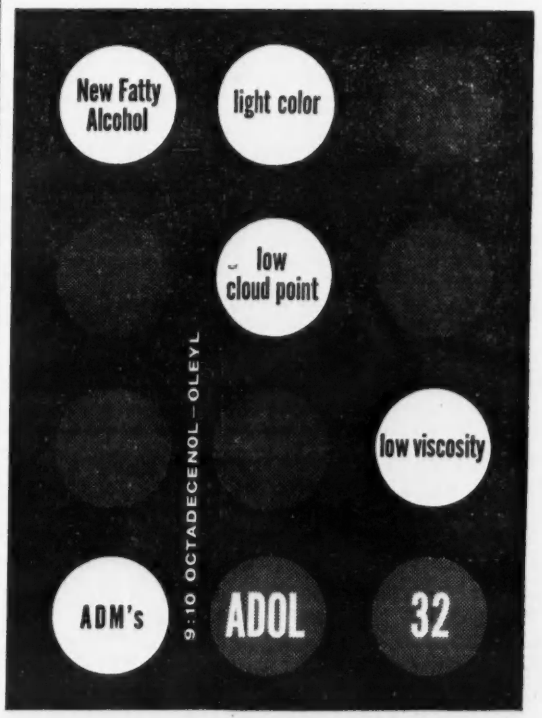

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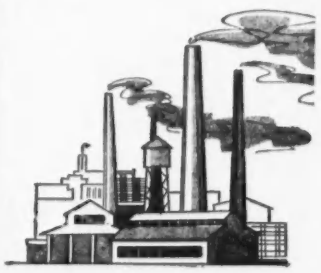

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consumers continued to absorb moderate lots of textile and leather chemicals for immediate delivery. Some improvement, however was reported in later requirements. Market tone remained steady for the entire list. The only exception was valonia replacements from Turkey. Quotations for shipment continued to fluctuate widely following the sharp upturn a week ago. Beards and cups scored drastic advances the previous week, but dropped $10 per ton in the last few days. Valonia extract, however, remained firm at the recent advance. Other tanning materials were unchanged and fairly steady, despite limited buying interest. While interest in new crop Brazilian tapioca flour was inactive, exporters limited offers for June forward shipment and maintained prices. Consumers continued to absorb the bulk of the potato starch production, which moved steadily against former contracts. New business was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. In the chemical group, demand was restricted to prompt delivery, though withdrawals against contracts continued in good request. Corn starch and dextrin were in moderate request for immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Sago flour for shipment was inactive but steady.

Shoe production in March is estimated about 55 million pairs, just slightly below the March, 1956, output of 55,341,000 pairs. Declines of varying degree in most of the major categories appeared to be offset by the gain in the "other" or miscellaneous classification. Preliminary estimate for April based on manufacturers' schedules indicate a production for the month of approximately 53 million pairs which would represent an increase of 8.2 percent over April, 1956, when output totaled 48,968,000 pairs.

Based on the above estimates, shoe production for the first four months of 1957 will total about 210,933,000 pairs, or 1.5 percent below the same period of 1956. It is noteworthy that the first few months of 1956 set a new record when production was stimulated by anticipation of higher wage minimums. Production during the first four months of 1955 totaled 198,390,000 pairs and 182,498,000 pairs for the same period in 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Valonia, beards, $10 per ton.
cups, $10 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 27, 1956
104.32	107.44	105.33	107.38

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Prices were maintained at former levels. Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities against standing contracts. Moderate demand also was noted for immediate delivery.

Sodium Acetate—This market remained steady, and unchanged. Demand was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations.

Sulfonated Oils—Small lots were in fair request for immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Routine demand was reported for all grades. Market ruled steady and at prevailing quotations. Flake was well held at $1.28 to $1.30 per pound and powder, $1.32 to $1.34 per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Technical grade was in moderate request and maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Starch—Trading continued spotty, chiefly for immediate requirements. Prices were without change and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply continued to move upward and increased 4,100,000 bushels to 119,901,000 bushels for the week ended April 19, compared with 57,304,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—This market developed a steadier tone due to reduced selling pressure. Stocks on spot were well held at $1.01 to $1.05 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was quite active, but was limited to prompt needs. Consumers took moderate volume of starch for immediate delivery but indicated little interest in forward requirements. Production was reported at capacity and moved steadily into consuming channels against current contracts. Carlots were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine prompt delivery and at ¼c. less for shipment to western and southern points. The Idaho market ruled steady at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment west of the Rockies. Spot stocks were fairly active and held at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in demand for actual needs. Spot stocks of raw were held at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Replacements were nominal at 5.45c. to 5¾c. per pound, carlots exdock, depending upon grade.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was confined to actual needs. Arrivals of Siamese flour were absorbed against former contracts, while interest in new commitments was reported slow. Medium grades of Siamese ranged from 5½c. to 5.9c. per pound, carlots exdock as to quality. Trading in new crop Brazilian was reported quiet. Offers of high grade flour for shipment were limited and generally held at 9¼c., carlots, exdock for June forward delivery. Some business recently was reported at this figure.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Replacements were unchanged and held at former levels. Consuming inquiry was fair, but actual trading was slow. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were light and maintained at 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. June forward delivery.

Mangrove Bark—Business was reported slow. Shipments were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Myrobalans—Primary market was quiet, but replacements were held at former levels. Genuine J1 was quoted at $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Bombay at $57 per ton and crushed at $79 to $80 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming interest continued restricted to nearby shipment. Trading was light and spotty. Replacements were maintained at current levels. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Conditions at the primary source continued upset and quotations for shipment fluctuated drastically. This has caused buyers to remain on the side lines. Following the sharp upturn of $12 to $19 per ton the week previous, prices turned easier last week and beards and cups were dropped $10 per ton. Beards were reduced to $88 per ton, exdock and cups to $73 per ton, same basis. Extract was without change and maintained at the recent boost to 10½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Primary market was unchanged and steady. Trading was reported quiet, though consumer interest was more active. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

Obituaries

David Fielding Marsh

David Fielding Marsh, head of the pharmacology department of McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia, died April 22 in that city. He was thirty-seven years old.

Dr. Marsh had been with McNeil since 1942 and was known for his work in the field of ethical or prescribed medication. He previously had been professor and head of the pharmacology department at West Virginia University.

Frank H. McCowan, office manager of the Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died April 23 in Swarthmore, Pa. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. McCowan had been manager of the Marcus Hook installation since 1943.

John J. Mulvehill, a salesman with O'Brien Corporation, Chicago, for over fifty-four years, died April 12 in Minneapolis, Minn.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 61

lots, prompt and 24c. to 24½c. for lesser quantities.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Offers for shipment continued scarce. Market was reported merely nominal at $180 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	2,508,000
Previous week	.....	796,000
Corresponding week, 1956	1,164,900	600,000
Total this year	10,763,290	35,502,000
Corresponding period, 1956	17,690,650	25,057,500

Cocoa Butter—Prices were asier and ranged from 62c. to 67c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Copra—This market was stronger and shipments advanced to $158 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported light and spotty. Market was steady and unchanged. Yellow grease was sold at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and low acid was quoted ⅛c. more. Choice white all hog ranged from 9c. to 9⅛c., same basis, as to seller.

Lard—Market was easy and sharply lower. Cash lard declined to 13.75c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was firm and nominal around 19c. per pound, drums, prompt delivery. Oleo stearine was maintained at 13c. to 13½c., drums as to seller and quantity.

Tallow—Business was spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady. Bleachable was sold at 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon quantity. Prime was quoted at 7½c. to 7⅝c.; special, 7⅛c. to 7¼c. and No. 1, 7c. to 7⅛c. and edible, 12¼c., same basis. Fancy was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. May-June shipment.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Supplies were scarce and market strong. Trading spotty, restricted to actual needs.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal was limited but market continued strong due to scarcity of supplies. Quotations for spot shipment were firmer, with no offerings for deferred. Expeller meal prices were steady. With indications of suspended flaxseed crushing operations by most processors for an indefinite period, scarcity was expected to persist. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $58 to $59.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller type, 32 percent protein, was at $58 for May shipment; $57 for June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	9,960,000	11,640,000
Since Sept. 1	463,000,000	544,930,000

Soybean Meal—This market was firmer and slightly higher. Trading was spotty. Meal, 44 percent ranged from $45.50 to $46 per ton, bulk, Decatur, May through September and $47. per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi points, May shipment.

Waxes

Conditions in the vegetable wax market remained steady, despite slow consuming demand. Users continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were well held for all varieties, except candelilla. Carnauba grades were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of replacements from Brazil. No. 1 yellow Ceara was firm at $1.37 to $1.39 per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba 2c. higher. No. 3 Ceara crude also was held at 71c. to 72c. per pound, spot and Parnahyba crude was available at 1 cent higher. Candelilla crude and refined was easier and off 2c. per pound, due to slow business and selling pressure on spot. Offers from Mexico also were freer for prompt shipment. Firm tone feature crude and beeswax. Limited supplies of crude at producing centers available for shipment continued scarce and firmly held. This strength continued reflected in refined grades.

Titanium Minerals

—Continued from page 4

project. They will work three shifts on a seven-day a week basis.

The titanium-bearing minerals will be shipped to Electro Metallurgical Company, another division of Union Carbide, for the production of titanium sponge. Electromet's new plant at Ashtabula, Ohio, is reportedly the largest titanium sponge plant in America. It is said to be the only commercial plant in the country using the sodium-reduction process. The plant is now producing at full capacity of 7,500 tons of sponge per year. The sponge is remelted into ingots by producers of titanium mill products and commercial shapes.

Soybean Crush: March

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during March and February as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	March	Feb.
	Tons	
Receipts	504,285	523,119
Crushed	867,263	798,670
Stocks	1,326,974	1,689,952

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	313,006,000	287,218,000
Stocks	71,999,000	49,066,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	688,482	630,006
Stocks	136,571	89,888

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Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator Type 316 STAINLESS; 30 HP XPL.

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Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter; 36"x50"; Stellited; 40 HP.

Bird Continuous Centrifugal with Solid Conical Bowl; 18"x28".

A.T.&M. Susp. 40" Centrifugal; Annular Discharge; 15 HP.

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A.T. & M. 26" S.S. Centrifuge; under driven; perforate basket.

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3—Devine Vacuum Shelf 20, 19 and 18—40"x43" shelves with Condensers.
3—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Drying System, Inc. steam heated Tray Dryers, 95 sq. ft.
3—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
4—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30', 8½'x35'.
1—Allis Chalmers 7'x60' direct heat Rotary ⅜" shell.
1—Link Belt 5'2"x20' Steel Roto-Louvre, oil fired.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, 100 HP.
2—Baker Perkins #17DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., 304 S.S., Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S., Conical, 3 HP motor.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP, 304 S.S. Homo Mixer.

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—600 gal., 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
2—500 gal., 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300# int. pressure, 75# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Pfaudler 300 and 50 gal. glass lined, jacketed Reactors.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
1—Langenskamp 6'x5', 316 S.S. Tank.
2—Langenskamp 600 gal., 304 S.S. agitated Tanks with coils.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
3—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tank.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

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2—Davenport Size 2A Contin. Presses.
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1—Louisville 24" 8-Roll Press.

DRYERS—DOUBLE DRUM

1—American 36" x 84"—VACUUM.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120"—Atm.
2—Buflovak 42" x 100"—Atm.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52"—Atm.
1—B & C 24" x 60"—Atm.
1—Witteman 22" x 38"—Atm.

DRYERS—VACUUM SHELF

1—Devine #27, 17 Shelf, 59" x 78".
1—Devine #23, 13 Shelf, 59" x 78".
2—Devine #17, 6 Shelf, 39" x 59"—UNUSED.
1—Devine #3A, 9 Shelf, 40" x 43".
1—Buflovak #C, 6 Shelf, 42" x 42".
3—Andersen 6 Shelf, 36" x 72"—STAINLESS STEEL.

DRYERS—ROTARY HOT AIR

1—3'D x 15'L—Everdur Shell.
1—3'D x 24'L—Steel.
1—3'6"D x 25'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 32'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 40'L—Steel.

DRYERS—ROTARY VACUUM

1—Stokes 3'D x 10'L, Steel, Jacketed.
1—Stokes 3'D x 15'L, Steel, Jacketed.
1—Buflovak 3'D x 10'L, T316 St. St., Jacketed.

DRYERS—ROTARY STEAM TUBE

1—Hardinge 4'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6'D x 30'L.
1—Louisville 6'D x 50'L.

DRYERS—MISCEL.

1—Spray Dryer, Stainless Steel 19'D x 20'H.
1—Bowen Lab. Spray Dryer, St. St.
1—Gemco Stainless Steel Jacketed Conical Dryer-Blender 54" dia., 15 cu. ft. work. cap.
1—Rotary 2'D x 3'L Stainless Jacketed Atm. Dryer.
1—P & S Atm. Tray Dryer, 100 cu. ft. cap., steam coil heated.

EVAPORATORS

1—Conkey Triple Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 1900 sq. ft., copper tubes, Silicon bronze bodies.
1—Buflovak Double Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 588 sq. ft., Stainless Steel.
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Calandria, 625 sq. ft., T347 Stainless Steel.
1—Stokes Double Effect, T316 Stainless Steel, 150 sq ft. U-tubes. each effect.
1—500 gal. T316 Stainless Steel Pot with 145 sq. ft. U-tube bundle.
1—Stokes 150 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Still.
1—200 gal. Monel Jacketed Vacuum Still.
3—6' dia. Stainless Steel coil type Vacuum Pans—Milk type.
1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, T316 Stainless Steel; 2,800,000 BTU/Hr.

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1—Reactor G. L. 300 gals.
2—Devine #28 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers 59"x78" shelves.
1—Stainless Steel 30"x18' direct heat Rotary Dryer w/flights.
1—All. Nell 4'x9' Double Drum Dryer.
2—Stokes "R" Single Punch Preform Presses w/variable speed drives w/3 H. P. motors.
1—Day 350 gallon double arm—sigma blade Stainless Steel Mixer.
2—Day 20 gal. D. A. Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—Reactor 200 gal.—jacketed.
2—Steel jacketed Kettles, 800 & 1000 gallon.
3—Day 8, 15, & 40 gal. & Ross 50 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—Abbe Jar & Pebble Mills 15 & 25 gals.
1—Rotex 40"x84" Screen.
1—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractor.
1—Inconel Heat Exchanger 195 sq. ft.
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2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
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Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
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2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
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Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
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2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
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Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
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Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
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Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
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26" AT&M Susp. Perf. Centrifuge SS.
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705-20 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
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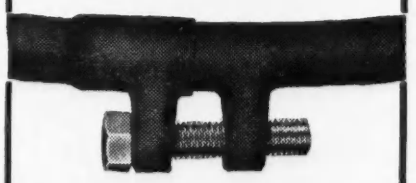

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1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 6'6"x100'.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryers, 3' x 10'.

1—S.S. Bantam Pulverizer.

1—Niagara S.S. Filter, Model #200-36.

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1—Robinson #13 jacketed ribbon blender, 4 x 9'.
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3—Filter presses, iron, 24", Sperry and Shriver.
1—Sperry Everdur filter press, 24".
2—Shriver filter presses 24", 1 aluminum, 1 lead.
1—Sharples super-d-hydrator, stainless steel, 20 x 10".
2—J. P. Devine 10 shelf vacuum dryers, 40 x 44".
1—Buflovak monel evaporator, single effect, 148 sq. ft.
1—Swenson double effect evaporator, 835 sq. ft.
1—Abbe #8 porcelain lined pebble mill, 18 x 24".
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Industrial Maintenance Sales Products are proven descaling acids, corrosion inhibitors as used in high & low pressure boilers, cooling equipment summer & winter business, sell directly to factories, Users Realty & Hotel operators, Utilities, etc. No wholesaling. Applications considered only from experienced men in several Cities with exclusivity. Generous commissions. Company established over 10 years in business. Do not apply unless you have a following. OPD 344

POSITIONS WANTED

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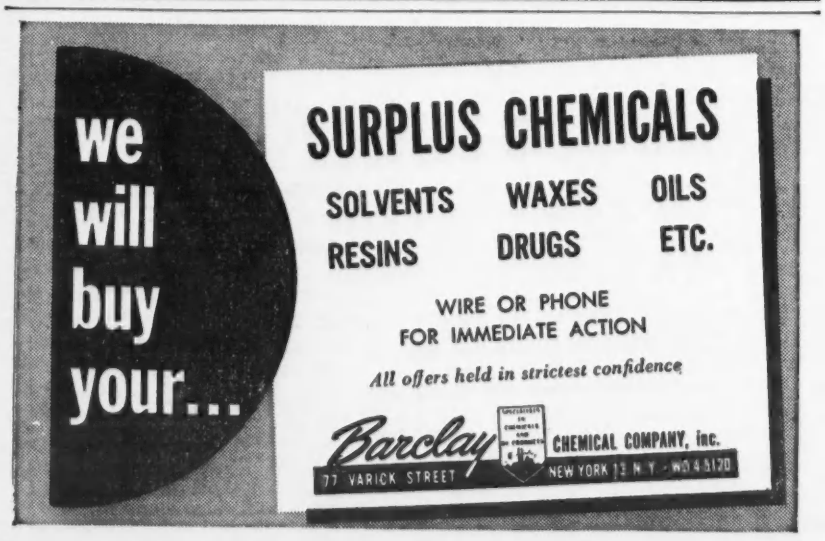
New York City firm 50 years established in East covering pharmaceutical, food, chemical, textile and paper industries—desires agency for basic manufacturer of heavy or fine chemicals not currently actively established in this area—New England, New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. Laboratory and warehousing facilities available—with a well trained sales staff and well-established customer relationships. OPD 336.

SERVICES OFFERED

Complete Distillation facilities for reclaiming all solvents. Blending, filtering and filling of drums from tank cars. Custom chemical processing under laboratory control. Industrial Organics Corporation, P. O. Box 26, Sayreville, New Jersey. Telephone: South Amboy 1-2334.

WANTED **INVENTORY CLOSE-OUT ITEMS**
SURPLUS CHEMICALS, PIGMENTS, RESINS, SOLVENTS
BY-PRODUCTS, MIXTURES, OFF-SPEC. MATERIALS
CHEMSOL, INC., • 70 Dod Street, Elizabeth, N. J. • EL 4-7654



Tariff Reductions

—Continued from page 3

a specialized type of lubricant with a number of defense uses for which there are no substitutes. Because of its stragetic character, the oil is stockpiled by the government against the day when it might be needed in an emergency and the United States cut off from foreign sources of the raw material.

Imports come principally from the United Kingdom, Canada and Norway, in that order of importance. Between 1955 and 1956, sales of foreign refined oil in the US increased 47 percent from a previous high of 898,000 gallons to 1.325 million gallons; at the same time American refiners' sales fell about 28 percent from 5.143 million gallons to 3.722 million gallons.

"This loss of market is traceable directly to the low United States import duty on refined oil and the large and unfavorable labor costs differential between domestic and foreign producers," Mr. Haas said.

His arguments were supported by Swift & Co., Chicago, and Werner G. Smith, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, the only other producers of refined sperm oil. Del Monte Fishing Company, San Francisco, which is starting its second year of operation and has the only operating whaling station within the waters of the continental United States, also opposed a reduction in tariffs on refined sperm oil, and also opposed industry's request for elimination of the tariff on crude sperm oil.

The proposal to reduce tariffs on zinc chloride in granular form brought protesting statements from Jordan Company, Chicago, Maryland Pigment & Research Corporation, Cockeysville, Baltimore County, Md., and Chemicals, Inc., Chicago.

Riches-Nelson, Inc., New York, importer, supported the reduction on the grounds that costs of the foreign material have risen so greatly that it can now only service customers adjacent to the port of entry.

To the present duty of 65 cents per 100 pounds, the importer said, it must pay 12½ percent duty on the steel drum or a total import duty of 72¼ cents per 100 pounds. Unless the duty is reduced, he said, we can only foresee a diminution of our sales in the future.

Difficult to Compete

Jordan Company and Maryland Pigment, however, complained that because of the low prices for the imported material they were finding it difficult to continue to compete in the consuming markets of the east. Jordan said that the imported material was being sold in the New York market at almost $1 per cwt. under the price Jordan would have to get to realize any profit.

Maryland Pigment noted that the chief industrial consumers of zinc chloride are the hard fiber industry, fungicide industry, tinning flux industry and wood preserving industry. Of these, the largest users are the hard fiber industry and the fungicide industry, both of which, for the most part, are concentrated along the eastern seaboard, the area which would be most seriously affected by tariff reductions.

Kelco Company, San Diego, Calif., filed a protest against a duty reduction on imported sodium alginate and urged instead that the tariff be restored to its former level of 20 percent advalorem. It was reduced to the present 12½ percent in the Torquay Agreement.

Imports of the material were negligible until the duty was reduced in 1951, the company said, but now imports are able to dominate every alginate field and have actually taken over the textile market, which Kelco had previously developed through research and at great expense. After payment of duty of 59 cents a pound, the imported alginate is still able to undersell the American product by 8 cents a pound, it was declared.

Antifreeze '56 Sales

—Continued from page 4

sales value of the 1956 output at $275 million.

Nearly four out of five of the purchasers of antifreeze last year chose the higher-priced permanent, or ethylene glycol, type solutions, nationally-advertised brands of which retailed at about $3.25 per gallon.

Methanol type products, retail-priced at up to $1.60 per gallon, accounted for 23 million gallons, or 21 percent of the 1956 sales.

A strong trend toward purchase of antifreeze in sealed packages also was noted in the survey, conducted for the association by Ernst & Ernst, independent certified public accounting firm of New York City.

Eighty percent of the sales of ethylene glycol types were in gallon cans, about 15 percent in sealed quart cans, and the balance from bulk containers. Among the lower-priced methanol, or non-permanent, types, about a third of the sales were from bulk containers, with 47 and 20 percent, respectively, in sealed gallon and quart containers.

GAF Sale

—Continued from page 3

the courts have denied to the plaintiff and intervenors in the I. G. Chemie (Interhandel) case."

Contents of Letter

The letter continued: "S. 1639 speaks of a 'final determination by the congress of national policy' in the war damage claims and vested property fields. In fact, congress laid down the national policy in these fields in the war claims act of 1948 which prohibits the return of German and Japanese property or the payment of any compensation to the former owners thereof and dedicates the proceeds of that property to the payment of compensation to American war damage claimants.

"The Attorney General's offer for sale of the above-mentioned shares of General Aniline & Film Corporation is in accordance with the requirement of section 39 of the trading with the enemy act, which was enacted as part of the war claims act of 1948, and which directs that vested property be liquidated and covered into the Treasury 'at the earliest practicable date.'

"Thus, S. 1639 is an attempt to freeze the status of General Aniline & Film Corporation pending continuing attempts to **change** our national policy to permit the return of the vested stock interest therein.

"Similar attempts to change our policy have been made, without success, in the last two sessions of congress. If S. 1639 were to become law, the government would have to continue its administration of General Aniline and the remainder of the unliquidated vested property indefinitely—i.e., until efforts to enact full return legislation were finally successful or, if unsuccessful, until followed by a repeal of S. 1639.

Administration Recomends Change

"It should be noted that the administration has recommended a limited change in the policy of the war claims act of 1948 in proposing legislation to effect the return of vested property to former owners who are individuals, as distinguished from business enterprises, up to a maximum of $10,000 each.

"However, since the administration is at the same time proposing the use of the proceeds of vested assets to finance a program of compensation to American war damage claimants, its recommendations, contrary to the provisions of S. 1639, contemplate the continuing liquidation of these assets as rapidly as possible in conformity with the present national policy.

"In the past four years the Department of Justice has expedited the liquidation of vested assets to remove the government from the control of property which should properly be under private ownership and control.

"In this connection you will be interested to know that at his press conference of April 11, 1957, the President was asked his views concerning S. 1639 in light of the fact that it would prevent the government from selling its interest in General Aniline & Film Corporation. The President stated that 'we should have no bill that doesn't allow the United States to get out of this business'."

Vinyl Stabilizers'

—Continued from page 7

structive radiation, using both organic and inorganic lead compounds where a fluid protective barrier is desirable.

• Ballistic modifiers, an important use, but one which cannot be discussed because of security reasons.

Discounting the last three classifications which could be large but difficult to estimate in volume at present, it appears to the National Lead men that new lead pigments in paints can reach a total of 30,000 tons per year within the next few years.

By 1965 stabilizers for chlorine containing plastic materials will approximate 15,000 tons, whereas depending on volume growth of rigid plastic pipe and sheathing, another 10,000 tons of these lead compounds should come into use by 1970 to 1975.

It was also stated that new products will continue to be derived from over 700 lead compounds available today.

N.Y. PVLA to Meet

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 9.

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Bonewitz Laboratories, Inc..... 51
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Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb.1.00 -16.00
Bourbon, extra, bots ..... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ..... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works..100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½- —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .14 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. .30 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .16⅞- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.. lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .43 - .44
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .46 - .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works... lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ... lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works... lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2 c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works .. lb. .48 - —
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .35½- —

Imports at U. S. Ports

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TARTARIC ACID—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—80 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
30 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
50 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—575 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
210 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramsharh
67 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—40 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Bremen
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Calabrian Co, Rotterdam
177 dms, Uddeholm Co of America, Gothenburg
TUNG OIL—380 tons, Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—155 bgs, Overseas Produce Corp, Port Au Prince
78 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Port Au Prince
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—40 dms, Esca Commercial Agency, Rotterdam
UREA—2,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, Otto Gerdau, Vera Cruz
226 cs, Dakar
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—2,529 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
EXTRACT—2,221 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
920 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
460 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—200 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
3 dms, Jamex E Fox, Genoa
2 cs, James E Fox, Genoa
54 dms, Chemical Bank, Antwerp
53 dms, Antwerp

Los Angeles

ARROW ROOT—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port of Spain
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,306 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
400 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—1,000 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Glasgow
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Antwerp
CASSIA—1,254 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
COPAL GUM—25 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Surabaya
COPRA CAKE—10,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
3,360 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
CUMIN SEED—506 bgs, Hong Kong
EARTH COLORS—2,925 bgs, Castelazo & Associates, Bremen
FENUGREEK SEED—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
GINGER—80 bgs, Hong Kong
GLUE—40 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Glasgow
IRON OXIDE—896 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Glasgow
KARAYA GUM—76 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
MOLASSES—1,764 tons, National Molasses Co, Manzanillo
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, R E Azria, Leghorn
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, E A Johnson, Cochin
280 bgs, Hongkong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,097 bgs, Pan American Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,572 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
4,440 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, American Key Products, Fremantle
TUNG OIL—130 dms, Bowring & Co, Buenos Aires
74 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA—900 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
WHITING—1,736 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—496 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
400 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—20 cs, International Selling Corp, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, London
BONE—2,117 bgs, Phila National Bank, Buenos Aires
48 bgs, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—1,767 bgs, Kind & Knox, Bombay
CASEIN—100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Santos
CHINA CLAY—3,539 tons, Fowey
COD LIVERS—100 cks, Wampole Co, Bergen
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
75 dms, Glasgow
FUEL OIL—60,907 bbls, Paterson Oil Co, Curacao
116,005 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GELATIN—50 bbls, Antwerp
HORNMEAL—600 bgs, A M Goldstein, Santos
NAPHTHALENE—1,667 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
1,002 bgs, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,900 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—440,696 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
185,232 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
132,136 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
213,208 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
256,222 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
113,152 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
160,372 bbls, The Texas Co, Punta Cardon
RUTILE SAND—4,000 bgs, Import Export Co, Sydney
SODIUM BICARBONATE—498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM NITRATE—2,036 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—35 dms, Uddeholm Co, Gothenburg
WHITING—6,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Brisbane

San Francisco

CHINA CLAY—438 tons, Paker Makers Importing Co, Fowey
CHLOROPICRIN—13 cs, Enomoto & Co, Kobe
COPRA—750 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
788 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Berger & Plate Co, Cebu
CREOSOTE—437 tons, Bernuth Lembcke Co, Yokohama
196 tons, Ataka & Co, Kobe
FERROUS SULFATE—500 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—9,770 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
1,974 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Matarani
1,697 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
2,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Chancay
6,618 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Chimbote
2,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
8,174 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Chimbote
PEPPER, BLACK—630 bgs, Hong Kong
RED—30 bgs, American Commerce Co, Kobe
45 bgs, Hirasaki Farms, Kobe
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,125 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Vancouver
17,293 tons, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
POLLACK LIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
SESAME OIL—40 cs, Lees Agency, Kobe
SPERM OIL—100 tons, O L King & Co, Stanvanger
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Crocker-Anglo National Bank, Papeete

Foote Manganese

—*Continued from page 3*

annual meeting of the Philadelphia company last week by James Fentress, general sales manager.

"The Department of Defense is now specifying these grades of stainless steel for a wide variety of military uses," Mr. Fentress explained.

Lithium products are offering increasingly interesting long range prospects, Mr. Fentress stated—citing, as examples, the use of lithium compounds in organic synthesis, rocket propellants and electrolytic processes.

Relative to the possible use of lithium in controlled fusion, Mr. Fentress said, "Although no one can foretell the day of success or the exact design of a fusion reactor, it is difficult to conceive of a system that does not involve one or both isotopes of lithium."

Gordon H. Chambers, chairman of the board, announced that Foote will apply to the New York Stock Exchange for listing of its common stock. Mr. Fentress was made a member of the board of directors and the other directors were re-elected.

Druggists Being Taught

—*Continued from page 5*

equipment have since cooperated in the program's development.

At present the pharmaceutical research laboratory includes both a cold filling and pressure filling unit, bottle and can crimpers, pressure testing apparatus, and a collection of representative containers—both cans and bottles, and valves—used in packaging aerosol products, is on display.

Through this pioneering program in aerosol studies, the College hopes to bring about a better understanding of the problems involved in the preparation of such dosage forms and to stimulate investigations as to the feasibility of administering many different classes of drugs in the form of aerosols.

Mich. Chemical Names Engineer

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has appointed Judson H. Whitman to the position of mining engineer in the company's rare earths and thorium division. Mr. Whitman had been with Cia Mineray Refinadora Mexicana, S.A., a subsidiary of National Lead Company, at Estacion Wadley, S.L.P., Mexico as geologist and in the mining department.

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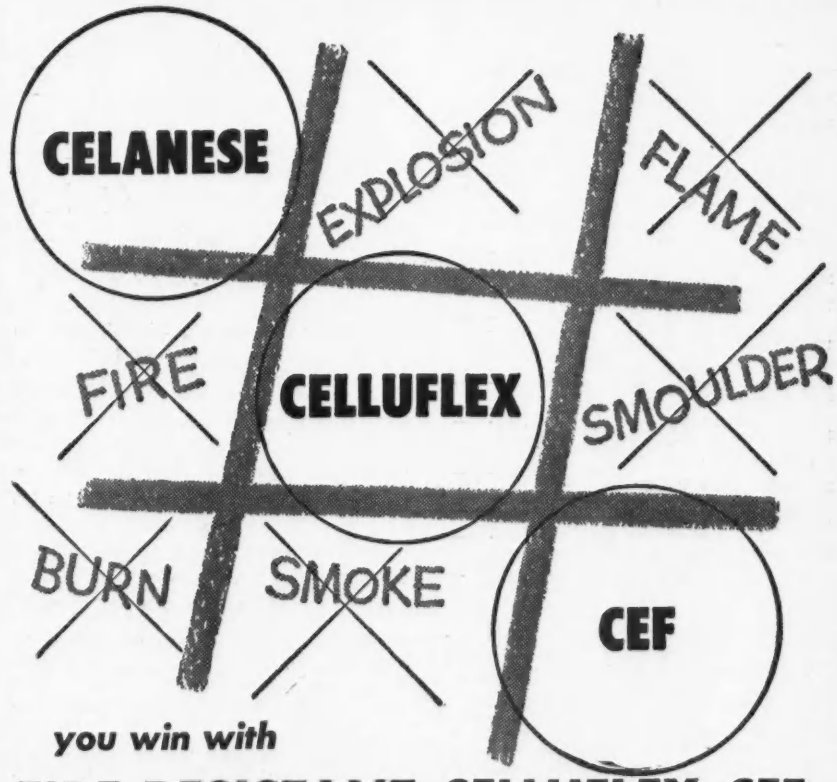

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